

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North. South.
No. 2 7:03 a.m. No. 5 6:15 a.m.
No. 4 8:13 p.m. No. 1 10:08 a.m.
No. 6 8:13 p.m. No. 3 7:37 p.m.
Local 8:45 p.m. Local 2 15 p.m.
Local 8:45 p.m. Local 3 5 p.m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
North. South.
No. 4 8:20 a.m. No. 3 7:00 a.m.
No. 6 1:18 p.m. No. 5 1:30 p.m.
No. 4 5:55 p.m. No. 3 6:40 p.m.
Local 8:45 p.m. Local 3 5 p.m.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CINCINNATI.
GOING EAST.
No. 3 8:00 a.m. No. 2 6:00 a.m.
No. 10 1:00 p.m. No. 9 1:00 p.m.
No. 20 1:00 p.m. No. 19 1:00 p.m.
No. 11 1:00 p.m. No. 10 1:00 p.m.

GOING WEST.
No. 1 1:00 p.m. No. 2 6:00 a.m.
No. 11 1:00 p.m. No. 10 1:00 p.m.
No. 20 1:00 p.m. No. 19 1:00 p.m.
No. 3 8:00 a.m. No. 2 6:00 a.m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.
Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville.
North. South.
No. 35 Express 10:10 p.m. No. 2 Express 10:30 a.m.
No. 27 Express 4:30 a.m. No. 38 Express 2:47 p.m.
No. 3 Express 3:05 p.m. No. 35 Express 10:32 p.m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINHOLD, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for Ohio, Notary Public, Office second floor, Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, real estate, scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Seese, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

D. E. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 55 East 3rd street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.
JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

An Ordinance.

Establishing a grade on Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east from the west line of Prospect street in Massillon.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, Ohio, that the grade of Chestnut street from High street to a point 11 feet east from the west line of Prospect street be, and the same is hereby established as follows, viz:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the west line of High street with the middle line of Chestnut street, 160 feet above datum plane of city levels, thence running westerly north to the middle of Chestnut street 340 feet to a point at an elevation of 170-10 feet above said levels, thence running westerly to a point 347 feet at an elevation of 153-10 feet above said levels.

Sec. 2.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.
Passed November 15th, A. D. 1889.
W. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.
CHAS. E. JARVIS, President of City Council of Massillon, O.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1889, the undersigned presented its petition to the Board of Commissioners of Stark County, Ohio, for the purpose of having the lands, generally, of the City of Massillon, Ohio, desire to enlarge the Corporate limits of said city by the annexation of the following contiguous territory, to-wit: Situated in the township of Perry in the County of Stark and State of Ohio and known as and being Albricht and Webb's lots in Perry Township aforesaid, according to a map or plan of the same, duly recorded in the plat records of said Township in Volume 2 on page 98.

Also all the lots and land embraced in the city's subdivision or addition in Perry Township aforesaid a map or plat of which is duly recorded in the plat records aforesaid in Volume 2 on page 98. That said petition be accompanied by an annexed map of said land proposed to be annexed. That on the 7th day of October, 1889, the City Council of Massillon, Ohio passed an ordinance, authorizing such annexation to be made and directed Otto E. Young, the solicitor of said City of Massillon, to prosecute the proceedings necessary to effect such annexation. That a certified copy of said ordinance is attached to said petition.

That said petition be accompanied by a map or plan of the same, duly recorded in the plat records of said Township in Volume 2 on page 98.

Said petition will be heard at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 4th day of January, 1890 at the office of the Board of Commissioners of said county, at the Court House in the City of Canton, Ohio.

THE CITY OF MASSILLON, OHIO,
By Otto E. Young, City Solicitor
Massillon, Ohio, Dec. 3rd, 1889.

GALLOWS CHEATED.

Not One of the Cronin Suspects to be Executed.

O'SULLIVAN BURKE

And Coughlin Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

JOHN BEGGS ACQUITTED,

While Kunze is Sent to the Pen for a Term of Three Years.

LAST ACT IN THE TRAGEDY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Judge McConnell made his appearance in his private chambers at 1:50 o'clock. A rumor found its way from the other side of the building that the jury had at last agreed upon a verdict. Extraordinary precautions were at once taken. Orders were issued that no one but representatives of the press and counsel engaged in the case should be given admittance, and to the fifty or more reporters that occupied the benches there were as many or more police officers on hand. Some slight delay was created by the absence of Counselor Forrest and a special messenger was dispatched for him. On his arrival, at 2:25, Judge McConnell took his seat upon the bench and the court was declared to be in session. A moment later the five prisoners were ushered in over the iron bridge leading from the jail. Lawyer John F. Beggs, with a deathly pallor on his face and his blue eyes staring as though protruding from the bleached bones of a skeleton, headed the line. Behind him came Dan Coughlin, with a half-nervous, half-cynical smile on his face. It was apparent to every observer that he had nerved himself for the ordeal. Next came O'Sullivan, his jaws compressed and the fingers of his right hand tugging nervously at his mustache. Martin Burke, close behind him, had the same look of stolid indifference that he had worn throughout the trial. Little Kunze, the last in line, was, as usual, the comedian of the prisoners and smiled and waved his hands at the officers and newspaper men as he entered the room.

As soon as the defendants had taken their seats three deputy sheriffs took up a position behind each chair, and at the same moment about fifty officers entered the room by the main door and formed a complete barricade between the prisoners' row and all means of exit from the room.

At 2:29 o'clock the iron doors leading to the jail were again swung open, and while the word went around the audience, "Here they come," the members of the jury filed into the room. Every man had on his overcoat and carried his hat in his hand, and this was at once accepted as conclusive evidence that a verdict had at last been reached. The twelve good men and true were escorted to their seats and the roll was called. Perfect silence prevailed. Even the judge, usually calm and collected, nervously mopped the

Perspiration from His Brow.

The prisoners maintained the same demeanor which they had worn when entering the court room, except that Burke chewed with redoubled energy at his quid of tobacco, while O'Sullivan ran his fingers into his hair with a desperation that threatened to tear it out of the roots. The voice of Foreman Clarke came out clear and distinct and with a triumphant ring in it when he announced "We have," in response to the question of the clerk of the court as to whether he and his colleagues had agreed on a verdict. Rising in his seat he handed a folded paper to the clerk. The stillness at this moment was not merely oppressive, but painful. Every eye was turned on the five men whose fate in another moment would be determined.

Forrest cast a glance of encouragement towards his clients, as much as to say, "Be brave." Foster, from his chair a couple of feet distant, threw a few words in a whisper to Beggs. In another moment the voice of the clerk, clear and distinct, rang out on the air.

Beggs, Not Guilty.

"We find the defendant, John F. Beggs, not guilty as charged."

There was a buzz in the court room as though a thousand bated breaths had been let loose. The blood rushed to the face of the lawyer prisoner and in a second it was a carmine hue. His right arm which had been resting on the railing, fell to his side, and his entire frame shook like that of a man afflicted with the palsy. All this was but the work of a moment. Again the voice of the clerk rang out:

"We find the defendant, John Kunze, guilty of manslaughter, and fix his penalty at three years in the penitentiary."

The little man simply smiled and showed his teeth. To all appearances the verdict at the moment suited him as well as an acquittal.

Burke, O'Sullivan and Coughlin Guilty.

There was a pause before the clerk resumed. No doubt remained but that the three remaining defendants had either been condemned to die on the scaffold, or to suffer a living death. The eyes of Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan were riveted on the reader, while the convulsive movements of the jaws showed that each man was making a superhuman effort to control his feelings. For the third time the clerk cleared his throat and proceeded:

"We find the prisoners, Daniel Coughlin, Martin Burke and Patrick O'Sullivan, guilty of murder as charged in the indictment, and fix their punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the terms of their natural lives."

The suspense of the auditors found vent in a half suppressed shout, and the demeanor of the three men passed unnoticed in the wild scampering of the

newspaper men and officers from the room.

Over 2,000 people were congregated on the outside of the jail, and the verdict was received with satisfaction by the large majority.

Motion for a New Trial.

Attorney Forrest, in behalf of Coughlin, Burke, O'Sullivan and Kunze, immediately made a motion for a new trial.

Why They Came to an Agreement.

It is stated on undoubted authority that but for the fear of Juror Culver going mad in the jury room the other eleven would have stood out indefinitely for hanging Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, twenty-one years imprisonment for Beggs and fourteen years for Kunze.

Beggs Discharged.

As soon as the verdict was rendered the deputies clustered around the prisoners and effectually prevented any attempt of communication with them. Chief Hubbard stood at the rear of the deputies with several officers in citizen clothes, while Sheriff Matson stood at the right-hand corner of the bench, close to the judge.

The court then thanked the jury, and, turning to the state's attorney, said: "As to the prisoner, Beggs, I discharge him, as there is no charge against him, I believe. The jury will also be discharged and the prisoners remanded to jail."

"Before the prisoners are remanded," said Mr. Forrest, jumping from his seat, "I desire to make a motion. I thought I would wait until the jury was discharged before moving to have a day set for the argument of a motion for a new trial."

Kunze Makes a Demonstration.

At this stage of the proceedings the defendant, Kunze, was loud in his manifestation of grief, while tears flowed copiously down his cheeks. Between his sobs and cries he was heard to say: "I am innocent, God knows, of this. I never was at Lakeview. If I have got to suffer three years' imprisonment for this it is a shame. Longenecker got witnesses to swear that I was in Lakeview. Schuetzler—" At this point Kunze's grief became too much for utterance and his words were indistinct.

After a long argument Judge McConnell set January 10 as the day for filing a motion for a new trial, the matter to be considered by the court on the 13th of January. Judge McConnell then announced that the court would stand adjourned until January 13 and left the bench.

Beggs Holds a Levee.

After the jury had gone Beggs held an agreeable levee with the newspaper men of his acquaintance. To the surprise of all of them, he said he did not expect the verdict as rendered—he looked for a disagreement. He said he could make no explanation of his reasons now further than to say that he was possessed of information which led him to believe that the jury would divide on the question of guilt, and that he would explain further some time in the future. After the date for which the argument for a new trial will be made was fixed, the prisoners, including Beggs, were hurried from the court room to the jail. They were surrounded by detectives and bailiffs, every man of whom was thoroughly armed. As Coughlin passed along he sighted some old friends in the crowd that were staring at him in a curious way, and he saluted them with a wave of the hand. Prisoners and guards tramped noiselessly along, the big steel gate of the jail swung open, and the entire party passed inside. Then the gate was closed with a loud clang, and the prisoners were shut from the general view. Burke was hurried to the boys' department. Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Kunze were taken to the iron cells and locked up. Beggs paid a brief visit to his cell.

To Gather Up Some Trinkets.

He had there, and then he hurried down to the office, where he signed a book that was placed before him. A moment later he was literally in the hands of his friends. As Beggs crossed the jail yard a little man ran forward to meet him. The greetings that were exchanged were very effective. The little man was William Murphy, father of the girl who first told the story of Dr. Cronin's alleged presence in a North Clark street grip car when, in fact, his murderers were packing his mutilated body in the big trunk. Murphy caught Beggs' arm and hurried him through the waiting, gaping crowd to a carriage that was standing at the curb of the walk. Harry Jordan, whose connection with the defense movement has always been prominent, helped Beggs into the carriage. Lawyer Foster took a seat beside his client, and then Murphy and Jordan and Lawyer Ames piled in indiscriminately and signaled the driver to hurry away. The entire party proceeded to the office of Murphy & Ames on Clark street. A large delegation of Irishmen were there to meet them and the escaped man held another levee for nearly two hours, when his wife came in and informed him that he was due at home.

Will Disclose Nothing.

Several of the jurors were interviewed at their homes, but all of them declined to be interviewed, further than to say that all talk of personal encounters in the jury room was the merest bosh. A resolution was passed to disclose nothing that had transpired in the jury room. One juror said the reason for so long a delay in reaching a verdict was that the jury had waded through the entire mass of evidence, first taking it up as a whole and then as applied to each defendant. Jurymen North, when asked why a life sentence instead of the death penalty had been given to Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, said there were several precedents for such a verdict.

Refuses to Give an Opinion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 17.—D. C. Feely was asked by a United Press reporter to state his opinion on the verdict in the Cronin case. Mr. Feely replied that it would be "very foolish" for him to say anything for publication and he declined to talk further.

Comments of the London Press.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Daily News, commenting on the verdict of the jury in the Cronin trial, says: "Three of the vilest wretches ever left unhung have received substantial justice."

The Telegraph expresses surprise at the verdict, but is thankful for small mercies.

The Post says: "Should the case result in a thorough awakening of American public opinion to the true character of the Clan-na-Gael the murder of Dr. Cronin will not have been wholly in vain."

LIVE WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE SENATE CONFIRMS THE NOMINATION OF DAVID J. BREWER.

Silcott's Defalcation Causing No End of Trouble—Indians Before Secretary Noble Detailing Their Grievances.

Ten Subsidized Railroads to be Prosecuted—To Reduce Desertions in the Army—House and Senate Proceedings.

For Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Bills were introduced in the house for the erection of public buildings at the following places: Lima, Fremont, Findlay, Tiffin, Defiance, Hamilton, Canton and Youngstown, O.; Allegheny City, York, Allentown, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Chester and Altoona, Pa.

Detailing Their Grievances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Sioux Indian chiefs had a conference with Secretary Noble. White Swan, John Grass and others made long speeches, detailing their grievances and complaints. Secretary Noble promised to look into the matter, and the Indians went away contented and happy. The Indians will probably call on the "great father" at the White House.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: David J. Brewer, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; William Walter Phelps, minister to Germany; Solomon Hirsch, minister to Turkey; Thomas H. Anderson, Ohio, consul general to Bolivia; A. Loudon Snowden, Pennsylvania, consul general to Roumania; Frank W. Palmer, public printer; Levi W. Brown, Ohio, consul at Glasgow; John B. Osborne, Pennsylvania, consul at Ghent; George W. Roosevelt, Pennsylvania, consul at Brussels; also a large number of naval promotions.

To Reduce Desertion in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary Proctor is making an effort to reduce desertions in the army to a minimum and is giving the subject much personal attention. He receives monthly reports from all the regiments showing the desertions during each month. The reports for November have been tabulated and show 158 desertions from the force of 24,000 enlisted men. The desertions among the colored regiments are fewer than among the white troops. The greatest number of desertions was at Presidio barracks, San Francisco, where 13 men out of 347 stationed there took French leave last month.

To Prosecute Subsidized Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Attorney General Miller has appointed Charles H. Aldrich, of Chicago, special counsel to prosecute the ten subsidized railroads for failure to comply with the law under which they were chartered; also for neglecting to make reports to the interstate commerce commission, as provided in the law creating the commission. The failure to comply with the law under which they received their subsidy consists in not operating separate telegraph lines, but in leasing them to the Western Union company. A suit on the points named has already been instituted against the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha. As soon as the necessary papers can be prepared suits will also be instituted against the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific and the other lesser subsidized railroads.

Brewer Goes Through.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the secret session of the senate a great deal of time was spent on the nomination of Associate Justice Brewer. Senator Plumb, whose absence Tuesday endangered Mr. Brewer's chances of confirmation, was present yesterday afternoon to explain Judge Brewer's decisions in the Kansas prohibition cases and defend them. After a great deal of unimportant and desultory debate the senate, by a vote of 52 to 11, confirmed the nomination. Senators Moody and Pettigrew of South Dakota, voted against the nomination on the ground that Judge Brewer recently appointed a Kansas man clerk of the court in their state. The other negative votes were those of Senators Blair, Chandler, Allison, Wilson (Iowa), Reagan, Colquhitt, Barry, Jones (Arkansas), and Call.

Before the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the ways and means committee of the house, Representatives Wilkinson, of Louisiana, and Funston, of Kansas, requested that the sugar producers be given a hearing before the committee on Jan. 6. The request was agreed to. D. W. Tingle, chief of the special agents division of the treasury department, appeared before the committee and discussed the provisions of the administrative customs bill introduced by Mr. McKinley. A resolution to print 3,000 extra copies of the customs bill was agreed to and the resolution of Mr. McKinley to take a holiday recess from Dec. 19 to Jan. 6 was amended so as to make it read from Dec. 21 to Jan. 6. It will be reported to the house with this amendment.

IN A BAD TANGLE.

Silcott's Shortcomings Causing No End of Trouble to the Freed Carrying Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—When the Silcott investigating committee adjourned Tuesday there was every indication that the tangle regarding the responsibility for the loss of the money taken by Silcott had been disposed of so far as the committee is concerned. A compromise between the two opposing factions of the committee was effected, of which it was agreed that the matter should be referred to the court of claims for its treatment, and it was understood that a bill disposing of the difficulty in this way would be prepared and submitted to the committee for approval yesterday. Wednesday morning, however, some of the members of the committee made a proposition favoring the distribution of the money remaining in the safe of the sergeant-at-arms among the members who lost the whole or part of their salaries through Silcott's embezzlement.

A lively discussion ensued and when the committee adjourned, just previous to the assembling of the house, it found itself further from a solution of the problem before it than at any other time during its sessions. Before adjourning a committee consisting of Messrs. Payne

and Hemphill was appointed to examine the private accounts of individual members in the sergeant-at-arms' office with instructions to report to the committee at the afternoon session.

As the matter now stands there are three propositions before the committee. One is to refer the question of settlement to the court of claims, another to re-appropriate the lost money and the third to distribute the money remaining in the safe of the sergeant-at-arms among the members.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the senate a joint resolution was passed, extending to the 1st of March, 1890, the time for holding the international marine conference.

A concurrent resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Chief Justice Fuller for his address on the occasion of the commemoration of the inauguration of President Washington was agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell's resolution, calling on the postmaster general for estimates of the cost of extending the free delivery system to towns of 3,000 and 5,000 inhabitants, was reported back and agreed to.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. Morgan, recognizing the Republic of Brazil, was laid over until to-day.

A report of the secretary of the interior, in relation to the agreement with the Cœur d'Alene Indians for the purchase of certain portions of their land, was read and referred.

Mr. Blair reported back his bill to provide for the establishment and temporary support of common schools. He gave notice that as soon as possible after the holiday recess he would call it up for action. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Coke offered a resolution calling on the attorney general for information as to the attack on Justice Field in California and the killing of David S. Terry by Deputy Marshal Nagle. It was laid over.

The senate then went into secret session and at 4 o'clock the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The house devoted most of the day to the introduction of bills and joint resolutions under a call of states.

A joint resolution was passed extending the limit of the international marine conference to March 1, 1890.

A resolution, reported from the Silcott committee authorizing the sergeant-at-arms to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and delivery to the marshal of the District of Columbia of C. E. Silcott, the absconding cashier, was adopted.

A concurrent resolution for adjournment of congress Dec. 21 to Jan. 6, reported from the ways and means committee was agreed to, 152 to 36.

A call of states was ordered and a large number of bills introduced. At the conclusion of this business, the deaths of James Laird, of Nebraska; S. S. Cox, of New York, and E. W. Townsend, of Illinois, were announced to the house, which was a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased members, at 6 o'clock adjourned until Friday.

Queen's University Jubilee.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 19.—Three hundred guests, among them many of Canada's most distinguished citizens, sat down to the Queen's University jubilee banquet last night. Col. Twitcheil, United States consul, replied to the toast "The President." He lauded the schools and universities of Canada and congratulated the dominion's citizens on enjoying a government without an army. Sir John Macdonald replying to the toast, "The Dominion Government," declared for British connection and held that the majority of the Canadian people favored it. Ruin and misfortune, he said, would follow severance from Great Britain. No party could ever be formed in Canada having for its object separation from England, either to go it alone or annexed to another land.

Railroad Officers Elected.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—The board of directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad company, at the adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, elected the following officers: President, John L. Luman; directors, George S. Scott, Calvin S. Price, H. C. Falmestock, John A. Rutherford, J. C. Mahen, Samuel Thomas, John G. Moore, John C. Calhoun, Charles M. McGee, John H. Hall, all of New York; John S. Barbour, of Virginia; Samuel M. Luman, of Atlanta.

Seven Cars and an Engine Wrecked.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—At 8:20 last evening freight train No. 333 ran into the rear of freight No. 331 on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad at Calverton. Seven cars and engine 333 were wrecked. Both tracks are blocked. Three northbound and two southbound passengers are delayed. Engineer J. Minick was seriously hurt. One hundred men are at work clearing the track.

Two Freight Trains Collide.

DELAWARE, O., Dec. 19.—Two freight trains on the Hocking Valley railroad collided on the trestle north of the city at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. The train from the north was running with orders to meet the northbound train at Delaware, while the southbound train was ordered to go ahead. They met on the trestle, throwing three coal cars fifty feet into the ditch below. Both engine and fireman of the southbound train jumped, receiving only slight injuries. The fireman of the other train jumped fifty feet, receiving fatal injuries, and the engineer of the same train remained on the engine and will die from injuries received.

Turned Up After Many Years.

YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 19.—Mrs. G. A. Kirchbaum, a prominent citizen who never knew who her parents were until now, has just discovered where her mother is. Mrs. Kirchbaum, formerly Sarah Jane Gilbert, lived with her parents in Northumberland, Pa., until five years ago. She was then adopted by Mr. and Mrs. John Mathias of Northumberland, who moved to Bristol, Ind., and from there to Middleton, O., when Mrs. Mathias died. The child came to Youngstown in 1864, where she met and married G. A. Kirchbaum. The Mathias family always kept the child ignorant of her parents' name and residence. She has now learned that her mother lives in Northumberland. Her brother, Jacob Gilbert, is an attorney at Middleburg, Pa.

More Arrests at Urbana.

URBANA, Dec. 19.—Detective Colwell arrested Charles Cramer, conductor on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Lyman Gross, brakeman on the Bee Line, at Dayton for being implicated in the robberies committed along the line of that road. They are held on a grand larceny charge. Marshal Colwell has arrested James E. Kaylor, at North Lewisburg, for receiving stolen goods. Every day is bringing new developments and the company is recovering hundreds of dollars' worth of goods.

The Case of the B. & O.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The Murray Confederate association, of Baltimore, which erected a monument on the Gettysburg battle field last year, which action a Pittsburg G. A. R. post denounced two or three months ago, has received a letter from John M. Krauth, secretary of the Gettysburg Battle Field association, assuring them that his association had undergone no change of opinion as to the propriety of having Confederate monuments on the field, and that the Murray association shaft would remain where it was. The Battle Field association, he says, meant what it said when it invited Confederates to mark their positions at Gettysburg.

AN ORPHAN CHILD'S SORROWS.

Sequel to the Reported Stealing of Little Bertha Thompson.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 19.—Mrs. George Bennett, who reported to the police last week that a child that she had taken from the Orphans' home to raise had been kidnapped, is found to have terribly abused the little girl, and told the story to the police to shield her own wrong-doing. The child, Bertha Thompson, aged 9 years, was found at her uncle's yesterday, bearing scars of a terrible beating that she had endured.

Her back from shoulders to hips is blue, black and blue, as she says, caused by frequent whippings that Mrs. Bennett administered to her, and that no one kidnapped her, but that the woman, after beating her until her back was raw, turned her out of the house and told her to never return.

Mrs. Bennett was arrested yesterday, confessed, and was fined, and her husband, who is a street car driver, paid the fine. The mayor did not punish her more severely because her husband is a worthy, hard-working man, and all the costs would necessarily be paid by him.

Supreme Court Decision.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 19.—Among the decisions handed down by the supreme court was one sustaining the denunciation

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1883.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1888.]

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The Independent's Telephone No. is 13.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.

The New York World, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is advised that Calvin S. Brice has now at least fifty out of the seventy-nine votes in the caucus. The little fellows all over the state, who have some grip as ward workers, are now changing front for Brice, for they all like to be on the winning side. The millionaire will win.

From Cincinnati the story comes that an agent of Mr. Brice, one Sim Donavin, approached Allen O. Myers and used his best endeavors to assure O. Myers that silence was golden. The value of silence was said to be \$5,000, which O. Myers declined in glorious style. In view of these things the next appearance of the prickly little Porcupine may be anticipated with renewed interest.

Dr. Talmage is advertising his forthcoming "Life of Christ" in a manner which would do credit to Mr. Barnum. We hear what the Brooklyn divine eats, says and sees, and are not seldom reminded that it is all for the glory of the forthcoming "Life of Christ." The private secretary writes letters, and the doctor inspires them, he preaches on Mars Hill and we get his sermon in advance; he gets himself talked about and it all leads up to the forthcoming "Life of Christ."

The estimates as to the rice crop have been gathered, and it has been out and housed under unusually favorable circumstances. The present range of values is three-fourths to one cent per pound below importation cost of equal grades of foreign rice. The increase in the consumption of this food product is most extraordinary. A prominent commission firm sends out a table showing that the total consumption of 390,000 barrels of domestic rice in 1882 increased to 615,000 barrels in 1886, and is this year estimated at 515,000.

Those Pennsylvanians are working like beavers to overcome the obstacles in the way of a ship canal to connect the Ohio and the lakes. When will Ohio take the hint and show equal zeal to secure government aid for a water-way via Cleveland and the Muskingum improvement? The Pittsburgh Dispatch, a very enterprising newspaper, has employed a special commissioner whose business it is to survey the route from Lake Erie to Pittsburgh, and his first letter indicates that general interest has been aroused in favor of the enterprise.

The defalcation of ex-Sergeant-at-arms Leedom's assistant, and his own so discreditable plight ought not to be surprising as they seem. Leedom is an Ohio man, and under the calcium light of investigation his local reputation comes out in its true character. Leedom is an ordinary political worker of the most mercenary stripe, such as may be found in every party and in every county. He debauched the politics of his own neighborhood and he succeeded in obtaining the high office which he held for a number of years at Washington. It is not to be wondered at that he should have had an assistant of the calibre of Silcott. The result is the legitimate fruit of low methods.

"Chinese catarrh," the "Russian grip" or what you will has reached this country, and New York from Harlem bridge to Battery park is expected to be sneezing to-day. The doctors are not yet certain whether the influenza has really come or whether the metropolis as with one accord has caught cold. The board of health has thought best to presume it to be the European epidemic, and has given the following prescription: For Russian influenza or

grip—Spray the affected membrane with a 10 per cent. solution of quinine freely and frequently, and take four or five times a day a pill made as follows: Quinine, three grains; camphor, one-half grain; extract of belladonna, one-fourth grain.

MOURNING FOR DAVIS.

The mourning for Jefferson Davis has not been discouraged in the North—we have been content that the southerners should lay him to rest in their own way. Naturally there has been much of that characteristic self-lorification which may be passed in silence, but when the mild and good-tempered action of Secretary Proctor, in refusing to officially announce the death of Mr. Davis, is made the subject of bitter and insulting criticism, it is due to ourselves to object. Another thing that is wrong, is the effort that is being made to keep up the old sentiments that until now, we have been taught by the leaders of that section to suppose dead.

Here is Mr. S. Taylor Ellison, mayor of Richmond, saying that as the president of the city school board of Richmond, he offered a gold medal to the pupil of the public schools who would write the best essay on Jefferson Davis. He thought that similar medals should be offered throughout the South, so as to perpetuate the history of the confederacy. He said that the people of Virginia would do their duty well and promptly. Virginia was heart and soul in the movement.

The remarks of Mayor Ellison are remarkable as indicating that the coming generation is to be taught that the principles for which Davis suffered were eternally right, and those which triumphed eternally wrong.

Stronger and more offensive still is the language of Governor Gordon of Georgia:

"Ah, my friends, it was fitting that around his bier and his body, so sacred to us, should have been wrapped the flag that went down with his fall from power? [Great applause.] But it was also fitting that above his dead body the stars and stripes of the Republic, for the honor and glory of which his blood was shed, should also have floated. [Great applause.] "Could his cold lips speak, his injunction would be to us: 'Be true to your Confederate memories; be true to the past; but be true to the future of the Union and the Republic as well. [Applause.]

"Ah, my countrymen, it is a glorious thought to me that the flag of the Republic is our flag in all the ages to come, made dearer because Jefferson Davis fought in its defense. [Great applause.] It is a glorious thought to me, as doubtless it is to you, that there is not a star in its blue field that has not been made brighter by Southern courage and Northern patriotism; that there is not one of its red stripes that is not made deeper, richer and redder by Southern blood [great applause]; that there is not one of its white lines that has not been made purer, whiter and holier by Southern character in all public offices." [Great applause.]

Governor Eagle, of Arkansas, in speaking of the official who refused to lower the flag on the Treasury building at Washington in respect to the memory of Jefferson Davis, said that he was the least of all little men he had ever heard of. He said that Arkansas would abide by the resolution, and would favor the erection of a monument to the illustrious dead. He spoke with confidence, as a committee was already at work raising funds.

This is transgressing every rule that should be a guide if the surrender twenty years ago meant anything and if the renewed love of the Union, of which we have heard much, has anything of the ring of sincerity.

It might be considered treason to offer this idea as of local origin, so the clipping is taken from the New York Sun:

"The trouble in this country is that we have too many colleges, and many young men are induced to attend them who might better be devoting the years to preparation for employments for which a collegiate education is not necessary or even desirable, and for which alone their aptitudes and capacities fit them. Most of these institutions, too, are merely high schools. They do not make educated men. But if a young man is determined to educate himself, and, no matter how poor, is ready to fight for the acquirement, depending on his own energies, let him go to college, choosing the best institution he can find."

PRESIDENT M'BRIDE.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE INTER-STATE CONVENTION

Of the National Progressive Union at Indianapolis.

The following is the text of the address delivered by President John M'Brice, of National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, to the inter-state convention of miners, held at Indianapolis, December 18, 1889:

Gentlemen of the Convention: It is easier to expose a wrong than to either prevent or correct it, and it is your duty, while assembled here, to point out the best course to your craftsmen to pursue in preventing and eradicating the evils which afflict them, and this done, they must help themselves or continue to suffer.

Much has been said and written about the impositions practiced upon miners, but old as the subject is, it still appears far easier both for speakers and writers to "show up" the pernicious systems from which miners suffer, than it is to find a remedy that will be acceptable to the miners themselves.

It is often less difficult for a physician to prescribe medicine than to get his patients to take it, and you will probably experience fewer obstacles in the preparation of a remedial policy than you will encounter in getting your constituents to enforce it.

The history of the "joint movement" in this competitive district during the past four years has clearly demonstrated that in an intellectual contest we have been able to hold our own with the owners and operators of mines, and I do not hesitate in saying that, were disputes between mine employers and employees to be adjusted by arbitration, instead of by a resort to strikes, the ability of your representatives, aided by facts and the logic of the situation, would have retained prices and bettered mining conditions throughout the competitive district; but the discordant and demoralized state our forces were in, together with their weakness financially, seemed to court the destruction of conciliatory methods, and invite a conflict with operators which could not but end in loss and disaster to us.

When conciliatory methods had failed to secure us just and equitable conditions and prices, we were justified in resorting to that extreme remedy—a strike. It cannot be questioned but that miners know how to strike and strike hard, but the wisdom generally born of experience has failed as yet to teach us that to know how to strike is not of more importance than to know when to strike to be successful.

The failure of so many of our strikes was due to the fact that they were inaugurated and continued at a time when the miners' labor was not in demand. It is at this time that the interests of operators suffer but little through a cessation of work, and they prefer to risk the gaining of an advantage by this method rather than disclose the weakness of their claims by submitting to an adjustment through a board of arbitration which would be guided by facts and figures.

The late strikes in Illinois and Indiana are fair examples. The operators offered prices and conditions not warranted by market conditions; this was evidenced by their refusal to arbitrate. They said by word and act, "take our terms or starve."

Had the time been November 1st instead of May 1st, the operators would not have made such arbitrary propositions; but the season of the year was against us, and outrageous and insulting as were the terms offered, I felt that for our miners to strike at that time of the year, with the coal trade in such a demoralized condition, would simply mean untold hardship and suffering to miners and their families, and end in defeat. I believed in practicing diplomacy, and preferred accepting everything offered, rather than fighting an almost hopeless fight; but I would have retaliated at the earliest opportunity by applying the old Mosaic law of demanding "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

We can learn our employers to respect our rights by teaching them to fear our acts. But when will miners cease to be governed by passion and prejudice, and be guided by common sense business methods? The history of spring and summer strikes in Northern Illinois and in the black coal fields of Indiana presents an almost unbroken record of defeat to our miners, and this knowledge alone should have deterred us from rushing to destruction.

I do not wish to cast any reflection upon the brave men, and noble, self-sacrificing women who participated in the late strikes, but I refer to this phase in our affairs in the hope that further efforts will be so shaped as to guard against like calamities overtaking us, and that when officials advise strictly in accord with our surroundings, but miners with more courage and forethought and business acacity, will not misconstrue motives and charge their officials with having sold out to operators.

The almost total defeat suffered by us in Indiana and Illinois does not end the difficulties we must expect to encounter in those fields, neither should we forget that strikes and lockouts will frequently occur in this competitive district, over the adjustment of wage disputes and whether it be to combat oppression, to institute needed reforms or to increase the remuneration for labor performed, a strike or lockout carries with it hardship and suffering to those and the families of those engaged in them.

To relieve the distress of those on strike and reduce their wants to a minimum, is a duty involving on our craftsmen who continue at work, but to our shame it must be said that this duty has been but indifferently discharged in the past by the great majority of those who had work to do, and as a result their fellow-miners who were striking and suffering were compelled to accept defeat, starve or appeal for aid to a sympathetic and charitable public.

If miners and mine laborers would but do their duty towards each other this need not occur; and I am sick and tired of being humiliated year in and year out by having to publish to the world that my craftsmen are so lacking in energy and enterprise that, rather than make proper financial provision in time of peace to protect their interests during periodical and apparently inevitable wage contests, they prefer to be classed as paupers and mendicants. This language may sound harsh and severe to you—it certainly is not pleasant to me—but it is true and we are forcibly reminded of its truth by the fact that during the several months' strike of the nine thousand miners and mine laborers in

Indiana and Illinois, only about forty thousand dollars in money and goods was contributed to aid them. This would be but a small amount for the more than sixty thousand workers in this competitive district to pay, but the records show that fully one-half of this sum was contributed by others than mine workers, and this showing is not creditable to us. No wonder that operators so loudly boasted of their ability to starve their miners: it is submission.

Repeated defeats have done more to demoralize and discourage our forces than anything else, and to restore that confidence now needed to insure concerted action is no light task, and my judgment is it is that it can only be done by the adoption of a vigorous and aggressive policy, backed up by the creation of a fund large enough to guarantee our mine workers protection from hunger's gnawing pains and the vengeance of disappointed employers. Start this fund by calling upon every man employed in or around the mines of this competitive district to contribute, between this and the first of May next, the wages of one fair day's work, and if our craftsmen are desirous of improving the present order of things they will make such a liberal response that, as an incentive, it would speedily augment our organized forces and make it possible for us to act with unanimity and power.

In the call issued for this convention, you are asked to consider the question of restriction by shortening the hours of labor, limiting the tonnage, or by general suspension at stated intervals. None of these methods should be adopted unless you can readily perceive their scope and bearing and thoroughly understand the results that the practical operation of any or all of them would bring to our craft.

I will not now attempt an elaborate discussion of the merits and demerits of a restrictive policy, but simply touch upon what I believe to be the most important features of the proposed methods.

To shorten the hours of labor in and around the mines would not, under conditions similar to those existing for the past five years, reduce the aggregate coal tonnage of this competitive field, but it would add to the health and comfort of our mine workers, and in addition thereto so distribute the work of producing coal that it would necessitate the operation of idle mines, or an increased number of working days, and either of these would absorb the surplus labor surrounding the mines, and thus remove a standing menace to our wage interests.

The miner who is blessed with youth, health and strength, generally favors the eight hours system, because he can do as much work in that time as he usually does in ten hours, but the miner who is growing old and feeble—and God knows they are the ones who should perform the lightest labor and work the fewest hours—as a rule wants to take his own time to do his day's work and he looks upon the limiting of his hours of toil as a curtailment of his ability to earn a living. This is a false method of reasoning, but it has and may work against the establishment of the eight hour work day.

By assigning a certain tonnage per day to each miner, based upon the ease with which coal can be mined and the price paid therefore, the production of coal could be so limited as not to exceed market demands. By this system we would speedily become masters of the situation and be able to command better pay for our labor, but like the eight hour system this method meets with opposition. The young man does his work, goes home and complains about the old men remaining in the mine while he is forced to lie idle.

It is impossible to make an equitable division of the physical strength and weakness of our miners, but if this difference of opinion was cast aside and restriction by tonnage put in force, all miners would soon be strengthened financially.

A general suspension of mining at stated periods would be the most radical, but the easiest and more effective way of preventing the markets from being glutted with coal.

No surer plan could be adopted for keeping the selling price of coal upon a paying basis—one that would not only allow miners living rates for their labor, but insure the operators of mines a fair return upon invested capital. The objections as to shorter hours and restriction by tonnage cannot be raised against this system, because it does not discriminate between the young and old—the strong and feeble miners—but places them all upon the same level.

To put this plan of restriction in operation, however, would necessitate our interfering at times with the public weal by unsettling and temporarily paralyzing other industries, and this would bring upon us the condemnation of the press and public, both of which are now potent factors in our favor; but the laborer is worthy of his hire, and if you deem this method of restriction the best adapted to ameliorate your condition in life, the censure of those unacquainted with the hardships imposed upon you through unrequited toil, should not deter you from putting it in force.

I do not doubt the ability of this convention to map out a clean-cut, practical policy, which, if enforced, would soon retrieve the fallen fortunes of our craft, but I must remind you that no policy, however good, and no officials, be they ever so able, can or will succeed in ameliorating the conditions surrounding our calling, unless encouraged and sustained by the hearty and determined co-operation of mine workers themselves.

We now have two organizations struggling for supremacy, and this retards progress and mars the harmony that should follow in the wake of organized efforts. The operators, believing (what we know to be true) that to divide is to destroy the force of organization, smile serenely at the warlike attitude the two organizations occupy towards each other and by every device and stratagem known to man, urge and encourage us to "on with the fight."

I want unity, and our craft interests demand it, but to obtain this we must solidify our forces under one head to avoid a conflict of authority such as we have witnessed during the past four years. I am reliably informed that Master Workman Rea, of N. P. A., 135, K. of L., has lately expressed himself in favor of consolidation by the selection of one set of officers and one fund. If this could be done, with the consent of the members of both organizations, peace and good will would take the place of malice and hatred, division would be displaced by unity, which, when once established, nothing short of an industrial crisis in the country would prevent a speedy adjustment of our many grievances.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Sub-district 6, of District 10, N. P. U.

The convention of the above sub-district was held in Cambridge, Thursday, December 12.

Sub-district President W. H. Turner addressed the convention in an excellent manner, after which he introduced Mr. Alex Johnson, vice president of District 10, N. P. U., who addressed the convention in a very able manner.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

Resolved, That we are in favor of creating a large defense fund for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the convention.

Resolved, That in view of the arrangements that are now being made to bring the miners together into one organization with one set of officers and one common fund that we, the miners of the sixth sub-district, favor such action as will, consistent with our organization, bring about a unity of our craft and a working together for a common interest.

Resolved, That the questions in the call for the general convention be considered serially.

Resolved, That the delegates to the general convention from this sub-district be instructed in favor of restriction by tonnage.

Amended to read that it be by a reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day.

Carried as amended. The question of a series of suspensions came before the convention for consideration, and was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Resolved, That we favor an absolute suspension of this competitive district at any and all times when the question of price is at issue.

We also favor a series of suspensions at stated intervals for the purpose of controlling the output of coal for the general market of the west and northwest, recognizing said territory as the competitive markets in which we are directly interested.

And that the control of said suspensions shall be in the hands of the national and district presidents and executive boards of the National Progressive Union of miners and mine laborers.

Motion that we postpone the election of delegates to the national convention until to-morrow morning.

Motion that the question of day wages be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Motion that a committee be elected to audit the books of the sub-district.

Motion that they be elected by acclamation.

Motion that the convention be adjourned to meet at 8 a. m., Friday. Carried.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Whereas, There is an indifference displayed by those most interested, we find it impracticable to uniform the day wage question of this sub-district at this convention. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we use every reasonable means in co-operation with those whose interests are involved, to uniform the wages of this sub-district to the highest standard in the state with the beginning of the new scale year.

Whereas, There has been a serious trouble arising from having no uniform price for handling and shooting draw slate in all narrow and entry work, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That district price for loading draw slate in entry shall be twenty-five cents per yard in places not exceeding seven feet in width, and any additional width to be paid in proportion. Twenty-five cents per yard extra to be paid for shooting the same.

Whereas, There are portions of this sub-district that miners are compelled to drive through clay veins of various thickness, those variations making it impossible to establish a uniform price for such work. Be it

Resolved, That we demand a remuneration for this work that would give those who perform this labor, the average wages of the mine. To be determined by the local committee of the mine and mine owners.

Whereas, That in some parts of the sub-district the entry men are compelled to work double, to their detriment, by crippling their ability to earn fair wages. Therefore be it resolved, That where men are compelled to work double or double shift—that they receive fifty cents per yard extra.

Whereas, There is a difficulty experienced in some mines in keeping an even turn, we recommend that in such places that the checkweighman, where there is one, and if not, the boss driver keep a turn sheet.

Next appoint a committee in each entry, their duty being to examine the sheet mentioned using it as a guide by which to keep the turn correct.

Resolved, That break through and all place control entry width, be paid full entry price.

Resolved, That we instruct our representatives to the national convention to demand as the minimum price an advance of ten cents per ton above present rates.

Whereas, We have heard with regret of an accident in one of the shafts at Steubenville, by which two boys lost their lives, through some one's carelessness and violation of the state mining laws.

Therefore be it resolved, That we insist on the state law being enforced in every instance, and that we recommend that the bank committee of each mine see that the laws are enforced.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

W. H. Turner, president; elected by acclamation.

C. C. Cheney, vice president; elected by acclamation.

John A. Peddicord was elected by acclamation, secretary and treasurer.

J. A. Nolan and Wm. Fitzgerald were elected as two additional members of the executive board.

Auditing committee—John Irwin, W. H. Mason, John Phillipson.

Delegates elected to the national convention—T. L. Lewis and C. C. Cheney. Alternates J. A. Nolan and Wm. Fitzgerald. The convention adjourned sine die at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. TURNER, President.

J. A. PEDDICORD, Sec-Treasurer.

With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain or dread and with perfect safety. Try the remedy. It cures catarrh, hay fever, and colds in the head. It is easily applied into the nostrils and gives relief with the first application. Price 50c.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

A Massillon Veterinary Explains the Anatomy of the Horns.

Veterinary Gove, of this city, has recently made a dissection of the horns and their connections with the head and furnishes THE INDEPENDENT with the following explanation for publication, with his views, expressed very plainly on the sawing of the horns:

The horn core, (bone) is a continuation of the frontal bones (a part of the bones of the head); this horn core has a large cavity passing nearly through the entire length of the bone. These cavities are directly connected with all the upper cavities in the head, and passing down through the nostrils (note the cavities in the horn core, hence the old inflammatory disease, hollow horn or horn-ail). The cavities in the head and up through the horn cores, are lined with a very delicate mucous membrane. The outer shell and the only portion of the horn that is void of sensibility, is produced or grows from the skin at the base of the horn. The skin at this part is very vascular, therefore must be well supplied with nerves. Between the outer insensible shell and the horn core is the sensitive lamina, (like the quick under the finger nails). There are also numerous blood vessels and nerves passing through the horn core. There is not a member of the body that can possibly be more sensitive than the horn; hence there must be great immediate pain caused by sawing off this very sensitive part of the head. And when the horns are sawed off all the cavities in the head are laid open to the air. Great pains and inflammation, often suppuration, and sometimes death, are the after results of removing the horns. The inflammation of the mucous membrane lining causes a fungus to be thrown out which in time usually closes up the cavities in the stub horn cores. You now have the animal (if it did not die) in what is claimed to be its improved condition. But the only practical reason why this practice is becoming common is the want of intelligence and humanity. The idea is advanced by some that the horn is simply bone and has no nerve supply, consequently there is scarcely any pain caused by sawing it off. This claim is based upon ignorance or is a false pretense. Every humane veterinary surgeon in the land knows that sawing off the horns of cattle must be a very painful operation for the poor, dumb brute to endure. It is a sad state of affairs that among this enlightened humane and Christian people there are some stock owners so thoughtless as to permit their animals to be mutilated and so cruelly tortured.

A BARBAROUS PRACTICE.

The Humane Society's Attorney on the Dishorning of Cattle.

MR. EDITOR:—For the reason that the Humane Societies of our state are for the prevention of cruelty to animals, it is my desire to add something to what Veterinary Gove has written for your issue of Friday.

It is said that this matter has occupied considerable space in recent farm journals. It is reported a common practice in many western states. However this may be elsewhere, it is none the less cruel and is considered by some humane and humane physicians no less painful than amputation of an arm. Some of our more intelligent farmers are divided in opinion on this subject, but all of our intelligent veterinarians seem in accord. Dr. Pahren, Illinois state veterinarian, writes at length, but is concise in his wish to say that I regard the dishorning of cattle as a cruel act and especially so when practiced upon cattle over half a year old.

Dr. W. F. Dorr, one of the veterinary members of our Ohio Live Stock Commission, writes at his home from Wooster, O.: "Dishorning is both cruel and barbarous. * * * English courts have made it on barbarous and illegal. * * * It is proven beyond a doubt that it does not by any means make a vicious bull gentle; therefore the cruel and painful operation is all for nothing even on this kind of an animal."

A. J. Jeannin, D. V. S., of Canal Dover, says: "I am sorry to hear that there are still men who are cruel enough to practice dishorning cattle, without the use of some anesthetic, for the sake of making a little of the filthy lucre. * * * While the operation has become fashionable, it is far from being humane or beneficial to the farmer who pays the leech who seeks his hard-earned money for an operation, that proves of no value to any one but the hard-hearted, inhuman wretch that practices his barbarous treatment on account of his selfishness. * * * If people are not willing to keep stock designed to grow horns why not introduce some of the polled breeds and save this torturing of dumb brutes?"

Dr. W. C. Fair, of Cleveland, and T. B. Cotton, of Mt. Vernon, two other prominent veterinarians, are known to be in agreement with the foregoing statements.

Further than the attendant pain and cruelty to the animals, this act is a misdemeanor under the Revised Statutes of Ohio, punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment in the county jail or both. As instances in proof of these opinions we refer to the Rev. U. E. Smith, of Cleves, Hamilton county, O., who was heavily fined at that place last spring for sawing the horns off the cattle on his farm. Agent E. C. Parmelee, of the Cleveland Humane Society, and Secretary Erasmus Burnham, of the Cincinnati Humane Society, are bitter in denouncing this cruelty and prompt in prosecuting parties guilty of the same.

WARREN E. RUSSELL, Attorney for Massillon Humane Society.

A Doctor Disappears.

CANTON, Dec. 19.—Dr. Martin Bachtel a well-known physician here, disappeared suddenly two weeks ago, since which no trace has been found of him. He told his wife on the day of his departure that he was going to Ravenna to be gone three days. Friends fear he has been foully dealt with, since they know of no good cause for his departure, his business affairs being in the best of condition. His wife is distracted over the affair, and as gone to her parents' home in Columbiana county.

Chilblains, cuts or wounds, can be cured in short time by the use of Salvation Oil. All druggists sell it at 25 cents a bottle.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. A. McGregor of Canton, has come out for Erie, as his second choice after Mr. Warwick.

Charles Kriehbaum has been elected president of the Canton Young Men's Democratic Club.

The National Glass Budget reports 1272 pots operating, and 242 idle or in course of completion.

W. S. Becker has been appointed postmaster at North Industry, Stark county vice U. S. G. Apley resigned.

The site of the new Christian church is at the corner of East and Oak streets, not East and South streets, as it was printed last Sunday.

Perry Lodge No. 87, K. of P., has invited its friends to attend a dancing party to be given New Year's eve, December 31st, at Castle hall.

A stroke of paralysis, this morning, deprived Mrs. Elizabeth Haverstick, residing on South street, of the use of her entire left side, and her recovery is despairing.

The text of cards received last evening in Massillon reads: "You are cordially invited to attend The Assembly Ball, Armory Hall, Canton, Friday evening, December 27, 1889."

After endeavoring for several months to successfully manufacture a satisfactory water gas, the Alliance gas company has given up, and will return to the manufacture of common coal gas.

Governor-elect Campbell has sent a favorable answer to a letter from the corresponding secretary of the Equal Rights Association, who inquired what course he would pursue on the subject of woman suffrage.

At a meeting of the Perry township board of education, S. B. Sterns was appointed trustee officer, under the new law which will go into effect January 1. The fees will be the same as a constable now receives, for about the same sort of service.

The sale of the Tippecanoe stone quarry, appraised at \$14,000 was announced to take place yesterday, in Harrison county. Only a few persons were on hand, and the highest bid was only \$8,000. The offer was so low that no sale was effected.

The announcement of the purchase of a site at the corner of East and South streets, for a new Christian church was premature, in this respect, that while the determination to purchase has been reached, and the agreement made, the actual sale has not transpired as yet.

The Dramatic Association has made a change in its plans, by abandoning "Cool Collegians," adopting in its stead "A Box of Monkeys." Those in the east are studying their parts with ambitious devotion, and are having plenty of amusement out of the enterprise as well.

Agents of the Pennsylvania Company's lines have been instructed to again extend "theatrical rates" to parties of ten or more. This concession entitles parties traveling not less than fifteen miles, to a rate of two cents per mile. This order was withdrawn shortly after the Interstate Commerce act went into effect.

Kessler, he of Railroad street, who, in a fit of extraordinary virtue, announced to the world that he had two pairs of new trousers that had probably been stolen, has found their owner. W. F. Breed, the tailor, has discovered the apparel of his own, and it has been restored to him.

A number of the members of the Catholic Young Men's Association are busily rehearsing "Among the Breakers," which will be presented to the public after Christmas for the benefit of the association. Joseph Ess will manage the production, and those who have read the play think it well worth the work being put upon it.

A swindler sold a Carroll county farmer a receipt to increase the weight of wheat without being detected, and then made him sign a contract to divide the proceeds with him. The result—the contract turned up a promissory note, and he had to pay it. That served him exactly right and we give the swindler credit for bringing the true inwardness of the farmer to the surface. Not all the farmers are saints.—Wooster Republican.

Louis Hinderer has written an interesting Florida letter to some Massillon friends. The mercury has been averaging about fifty degrees at night, and seventy-five in the day time, he says. Thus far he has experienced one exceptionally cold night, when the thermometer registered thirty-six degrees. He is assisting I. F. Oehler, formerly of this place, who has forty acres of ground, containing ninety bearing orange trees, and one hundred and seventy-five young, non-bearing trees.

The Ohio Horticultural Society met at Columbus this week, but, owing to the meeting of the State Grange, and several local horticultural societies, the attendance was not as good as usual. M. Bitzer and Mrs. S. O. Eggert represented the Stark county society. The exhibit was very handsome, Stark county's contribution being one plate of Hyde's Keeper apples, supplied by B. T. Berlin, of Louisville. But though the showing of Stark county was small, it was very creditable, and took first prize in its class.

A party of W. & L. E. railroad officials and stockholders, including President M. D. Woodford, Superintendent W. R. Woodford, Chief Engineer C. A. Wilson, Auditor S. H. Ayres, and Traffic Man-

ger W. H. Blair, accompanied by Sidney Dillon and a number of other New York capitalists, passed down the road yesterday afternoon to inspect the extension and the vast coal fields on the line. The lion, J. G. Warwick joined them at this station. The party occupied a Pullman vestibule car and will return to-morrow to Toledo, where the annual meeting takes place next Thursday.

Mrs. Jane Legg, of North Lawrence, was Saturday locked in the county jail on the charge of assault with intent to maim. The complaint was made by a sister-in-law living in the same house, at whom, she claimed, Mrs. Legg threw a flat iron that required the most arduous dodging to miss. Mrs. Legg was released later in the day on \$100 bail. She immediately went before Squire Wettach and filed an affidavit charging her husband with assault and battery, alleging that he has abused her in different ways on various occasions. He was released upon the giving of \$100 bail and his hearing set for next Wednesday—Canton Repository.

The then nameless club which was spoken of last Saturday, was fully organized last night, by the adoption of a constitution, and the election of the following officers: President, C. H. Rudolph; vice-presidents, C. M. Atwater, Edward Falke; secretary-treasurer, George Crawford; directors, A. H. Coleman, C. H. Rudolph, Edward Pille, Harry Porek, Charles King. The association has been named the Holcomb Club, in honor of the popular promoter, and the immediate purpose for which it has been formed, is to give a series of six hops in Castle hall, the first to take place the Friday following Christmas. About thirty-five young men have become members.

PERSONALITIES.

And Statists that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Theodora Ricks will go to Onondaga to spend the holidays.

Mr. Charles E. Hamill is dangerously ill with an attack of pleurisy.

Miss Grace Hartzell, of Canton, is the guest of Miss Bayless, Plum street.

Mrs. J. P. Burton and Miss Clara Burton returned from New York this noon. S. W. Klitz left on Tuesday for Canton, Ohio, to be absent a week on business.

Mrs. S. P. Bannas has gone to Sharpsburg, Pa., to spend the holidays at her mother's home.

Dr. J. W. Adair was called home to London, O., to-day, to attend the funeral of his brother.

The death of Mrs. Julius Rupp occurred very early this morning, at the residence of Frank Warth.

Mr. and Mrs. George Willison have gone to Fenimore, Wis., there to visit their son, Mr. Charles Willison.

Miss Clara Van Brackten, of New Castle, Pa., is visiting at the residence of Mr. Simon W. Klotz, on Clay street.

The Misses Mary Ricks and Alice Burton returned last night from Smith college, Mass., to spend the holiday season.

Mrs. H. L. Savidge returned to New Philadelphia this morning, after being for a fortnight the guest of Mrs. Henry Beatty.

Mr. George Mong and Miss Mattie Mong will spend the winter in Florida, visiting the family of John Mong at Tampa.

George R. Cannon, one of the present Perry township constables, will be a Republican candidate for mayor, in the spring.

Mr. Sam J. has returned to Massillon, after spending some months at his home in Hubersville, Md. He will remain here.

The Rev. C. H. Sticking, a former pastor of the First M. E. Church, is now in charge of one of the finest churches in the United States, located at Burlington, Ill.

Cards have been received in this city for a company to be given by and Mr. Mrs. John C. Welty, Thursday evening, January 2, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Dancing at 10.

Mr. William McClymonds, who has made the West his home for about twelve years on a farm near Hermann, Minn., returned to Massillon last night, and will probably remain here.

Andrew Smith, a former messenger boy in the Postal Union telegraph office in this city, who is now manipulating a telegraph key on the Valley road near Akron, is home for his holiday vacation.

Miss Agnes Priest, sister of Mrs. James A. Hackett, died at her home in Loudonville, Monday. The funeral will be on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Hackett has been in Loudonville for some time.

Mrs. John Silk very unexpectedly and pleasantly surprised the United Brethren Sunday school Sunday by presenting it with 156 well selected and brand new volumes, which were added to the library.

D. B. Lee, of Carrollton, who was in the city Tuesday, says he has made a recent purchase of 40,000 pounds of wool at thirty cents. The purchases were made in Beaver county, Pa., Columbiana and Jefferson counties, Ohio, and in Hancock and Brooke counties, W. Va.—Steubenville Gazette.

Mr. Edward A. Peacock, one of Massillon's young men carving out for himself a successful business career in Chicago, reached home last night, and will remain until after Christmas. When Mr. Peacock departs his hat its chaste interior claims in lurid red, "the world's fair in

Chicago in 1892," when he raises his umbrella it seems to say "the world's fair in Chicago in 1892," when interviewed his statement is, "I am for Chicago for the world's fair in 1892 first, last, and all the time," and as his figure disappears in the distance it seems to repeat, "Chicago, 1892!"

IN TUSCARAWAS.

A MARRIAGE IN TWO PROMINENT FAMILIES.

The Shillings and the Oberlins—A Strange Coincidence at the Time of the Revolution.

There occurred last week at the pleasant and attractive home of Mr. Joseph Oberlin, near West Brookfield, one of the most pleasurable social events which is one's good fortune to attend. It was the marriage of Miss Anna M. Oberlin to Wilbert C. Shilling, two very worthy young people. The ceremony, which was impressive and brief, was performed by the Rev. Mr. Ihle, in the presence of over 120 people, comprising only near relatives and a few intimate associates. The tens of good wishes and respect occupied the greater portion of two large apartments and were various and elegant. After the ceremony the doors of the dining room were thrown open and disclosed to view a feast of such good things as only the family of Joseph Oberlin know how to prepare. Festivities of various kinds kept company with each other until the midnight hour, when the beautiful clear night with a resplendent moon, added a last pleasure to the many of the evening for the homeward-bound guests.

A notable coincidence of this affair was the fact that about four generations backward in the ancestral line of both parties, a similar event took place in the Revolutionary period, both contracting families having the same family names.

The well-wishes of many friends and associates continue with them.

WORK OF THE Y'S.

A Very Creditable Showing and All Not Done Yet.

From the twenty-eight departments of work in which the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union is engaged we have chosen that of education and the flower mission. During the past year thirty bounties were distributed. We had been organized about a month when it was suggested that we attempt the work of providing a course of popular lectures for the public. By a great deal of hard work a course was arranged, and some degree of success attended it, for at the close of the season, when all bills had been paid, we found that there remained in the hands of our treasurer \$29.45, which was set aside as a lecture course fund.

This year so many were anxious for the welfare of the public in the line of amusements and entertainments, but whether or not the People's lecture course can be made a success is yet to be determined. During the summer weeks were placed in the C. L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroad stations, but the Pennsylvania Company would not permit them to be placed in its station. Fresh papers are placed on these racks every other morning. Very soon after our organization the project of opening a reading room was discussed, no place being open where a man, young or old, could spend any time except in the saloons. For several months no desirable place could be found, but finally three rooms at the corner of Main and Erie streets over the Arcade clothing store were rented, the corner room was furnished with matting, chairs, tables, racks and reading matter, and the rooms facing Erie street were fitted up as meeting rooms for the Y. W. C. T. U., and on the evening of November 30 they were formally opened to the public.

There are now upon the reading room tables, twenty of the best papers and periodicals, including three dailies; and almost any evening there may be seen from three or four to twenty men, young and old, and boys of twelve and fifteen years, quietly reading. Where did they spend their evenings before these rooms were opened? They are open every evening from 4:30 to 10 o'clock; on Saturday from 2 to 10 p. m., and on Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m. The rooms are taken care of by the young ladies, except on Sundays, when one of the honorary members cares for them. We would like to add to the attractiveness of our rooms, but nothing can be done without money, and as we pay eight or ten dollars per month for rent and light, we cannot at present undertake anything more.

We are greatly indebted to business men and others for helping in the furnishing of the rooms, and for financial aid, and believe others will contribute if called upon, and we hope to give them the opportunity in the near future.

IT IS FEASIBLE.

But the Route Should be Through the State of Ohio.

Col. Thomas P. Roberts, says the Akron Beacon, one of the state canal commission, of Pennsylvania, appointed by Gov. Beaver to inquire into the feasibility of constructing a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, makes the statement that the scheme is practicable. He asserts that sufficient water supply can be obtained for such a water-way. The proposed course of the canal is through New Castle, Sharon and Conneaut lake. Along the line are situated 38 blast furnaces which use annually 3,000,000 tons of ore. Water competition, he thinks, would reduce the freight \$1 on each ton, and this together with the reduction on other supplies, which would be affected by it, would mean an annual saving of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 to the manufacturers of that region. Col. Robert's statements have called forth a criticism from Capt. J. J. Saint, of Pittsburgh, who denies that there would be sufficient water obtainable to supply such a canal during the dry months of summer, and affirms that freight rates on ore are much lower than claimed by Col. Roberts. He is forced to admit, however, that six months of navigation, which he does not deny is possible, could be the means of a great saving in the cost of transportation.

County Seat Notes.

CANTON, Dec. 16.—A. H. Braucher, a young man of twenty years and a son of highly respected parents in this county, was arrested Saturday on a charge of forgery. It is alleged he forged the name of W. H. Hoover, his employer at New Berlin, this county, on checks calling for \$275.32. He admitted the forgery when arrested.

Mr. A. J. Baxter, a popular young restaurateur, dropped dead at his place of business on East Tuscarawas street at midnight Friday. Heart disease was the cause. He was 32 years of age and leaves a wife and one child. He was a director of the base ball association.

Mrs. Margaret Medill died at her residence in this city last night after a long illness from diphtheria. She was aged 87 years, and has resided here for years, and was noted for her grace of mind and works of charity. She was the mother of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune.

Real Estate Transfers.

For the week ending Dec. 17th, 1889, reported for THE INDEPENDENT by H. H. Trump's Sons, abstractors of title.

Canton: August Bauman to Sarah Smith, pt. No. 4018, 1.425; D. E. Platter to Charles D. Root and Charles Brown, pt. Nos. 4027, 4028, 4029, 1.700; A. C. Hall to Charles D. Root and Charles Brown, pt. No. 4022, 5.500; Harrison H. and W. B. Schaefer to Root and Brown, 14 lots, \$8,875; John McGregor to Daugherty and Sweetzer, No. 3090, \$550; Louis Schaefer's executor to Emil Walther, pt. No. 1988, \$550; C. R. Duncie to Munnaw and L. Gerber, pt. No. 1475, \$1,500; M. S. Warner to A. E. Fiedelburg, 1908, \$575; Catharine Wise to Edward S. Ihle, pt. No. 45, \$15,000; James Valley to W. J. Piero, pt. 3187, \$600; James Valley to J. E. Kitzmiller, No. 3175 and No. 3176-7, \$1,000; C. A. and L. E. Daugherty to J. E. Kitzmiller, No. 2492, \$6,500.

Massillon: Emma F. Wells to Z. T. Balzly, pt. 112 and 113, first ward, \$8,000; Z. T. Balzly to S. L. Wells, pt. 337, first ward, \$2,500; Louis L. Reese to Sarah A. Reese, 3.97 acres third ward, \$1,500; Jacob Knitz to Catharine Stucker, No. 3893, third ward, \$2,000.

Alliance: John F. Zimmerman to Elizabeth A. Nelson, pt. 698, 699, 700, \$1,700; Chester Hartzell to Robert Withron, No. 145, E. Tenth's add., \$4,000.

A PARALLEL CASE.

Mr. Folger Calls to Mind Another Education.

Though an obstinate attack of sciatica holds Robert H. Folger, Esq., flat on his back it does not prevent him from reading the papers, and from talking entertainingly on the topics of the times. Having somewhere seen it printed that there had never before been a defector discovered in the office of the sergeant-at-arm of the House of Representatives, Mr. Folger recalled a circumstance similar to the one now engaging public attention, that occurred sometime in the fifties. It seems that in one of those years one Caleb J. McNulty, of Ohio, was sergeant-at-arms of the House. He was either from Knox or Franklin county, and though a soldier by trade, he had by his brilliancy pushed himself forward, and had occupied a seat in the Ohio House of representatives, and served as clerk of the same body. It was McNulty who said when the state banks were being discussed, "I want no better light to guide me in the pathway of my duty than that which would be reflected by the burning of every banking house in Ohio."

McNulty was soon after made sergeant-at-arms of the national House and was a little later discovered short a nerve sum. Whether he was removed, or permitted to resign Mr. Folger did not recollect. He was certain, however, as to his Democracy. McNulty afterward enlisted during the Mexican war, and died while marching to the front, and was buried at Helena, Ark.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

Again Yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas.

A petition in divorce was filed Tuesday, at 10 o'clock at the county seat, and served upon the defendant, Charles W. Russell of this city, at noon. Carrie M. Russell appears as plaintiff, and asks for legal separation from her husband charging him with habitual drunkenness, gross neglect and being guilty of various acts of cruelty. She also petitions the court to enjoin Charles W. Russell from disposing of \$20,000 worth of property, making as parties to this action, their children, Zulu May, and Alina Fay.

The language of the petition is, in part, as follows: "The said Charles W. Russell, disregarding his duties as husband toward this plaintiff, and without any cause or provocation on her part has been guilty of habitual drunkenness for three years last past and more; of extreme cruelty to her in other ways and particularly in treating her unkindly and appearing before and with her in a drunken condition, in swearing at and abusing her and calling her vile names; of gross neglect of duty toward her in other ways and particularly in never providing her or their children with a home or support or the means therefore, though strong, and well and able, but obliging her and the children, and himself, much of the time, to live with and off of the bounty of her parents."

Then follows a description of the property owned by the defendant in the first part of August, 1889, and states that the property now occupied by Clement Russell, which was owned by said defendant, had been deeded to said Clement Russell for the benefit of the children of said defendant; Clement Russell to have a life estate in said property, as also Mrs. Clement Russell if she survive her husband.

And the plaintiff further prays that she may be awarded the sole care, custody and control of her two children; that she may have proper alimony out of his estate, and that said C. W. Russell may be enjoined from disposing of his property pending these proceedings, and also from disturbing or interfering with her and their children. The case will come up for hearing at the January term of the court of common pleas.

A new idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by cleansing, and healing, not by drying up. It is not a liquid or snuff, but is easily applied into the nostrils. Its effect is magical and a thorough treatment will cure the worst cases. Price 50c.

TO BECOME ECONOMITES.

Massillonians Covered and Apply for Membership.

At Economy, Pa., there flourishes the one settlement of the Economite Society and they have made frequent drafts upon Massillon for mechanical talent. Among those to go to Economy from here were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feicht, of whom it is said that, being natives of Economy, they ran away in their early life, in order to get married. The Pittsburg Times adds this interesting chapter in which Mr. and Mrs. Feicht figure:

"It is authoritatively known that fifteen people, tired of ordinary life, will apply for membership in the Economite Society and ask for admission at its 35th anniversary in February. Among the applicants are: The others are Doctor and Mrs. Benjamin Feicht and their daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feicht, three daughters and one son. All the parties are wealthy and own property at Economy and Beaver Falls.

"In regard to the introduction of the marriage law into the Economite Society at Economy, Jonathan Lenz, who acts as trustee and minister to the little flock, says: 'We have no idea of adopting a marriage law. Celibacy is one of our fundamental rules, and to go back on it now would prove all of us fools, or else the founders of our sect were fools.

"To neither marry nor to be given in marriage is our principle. Still we do not think people who marry shall be damned forever. We believe that after death they shall have to work out the whole process, while we go on to the resurrection."

"I do not know of any more families to be admitted into our sect in February. Married people can come in whether they have children or not, if they are moral and desire to follow our principles. The wife does not have to join because the husband does, and vice versa. We will not separate them unless they so desire, but they must not raise families after joining us. We will allow them to bring their children with them so long as they live morally. When the children become of age they must choose for themselves. If they like our principles, all well and good; if not, we tell them kindly that we wish them to leave us, as they might breed disturbance."

Order of Solon.

The local lodge, Order of Solon, has elected the following officers: President, William Welker; vice president, Charles Arthur; secretary, W. J. Oberlin, treasurer, C. F. Von Kanel; marshal, M. Gannon; chaplain, A. C. Oberlin; guardian, C. Evans; sentinel, A. J. Masters; trustees, A. A. Hallock, Fred Shauf, John Walker.

A prophet, they say, is no good in his own country; but there is an exception to this proverb. Dr. Bull has been infinitely good to his countrymen, and his Cough Syrup has become a national balm.

Cathartic Pills are Whips

To the liver and bowels, but give no strength. The more you take the more you need. Miles' Pills (M. P.) positively strengthen. The longer taken the less required. Samples free at Z. T. Balzly's Drug Store.

Salt Rheum

With its intense itching, dry hot skin, often broken into painful cracks, and the little watery pimples, often causes indescribable suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and exalts the humor, and the skin heals without a scar. Send for book containing many statements of cures, to C. L. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Look to your Heart

Mrs. Charles Greedwood of Indianapolis had what the doctors called, asthma, but she got a little relief until she took Dr. Miles' New cure which soon made her long winded, stopped the pain in chest, swelling of ankles, cough, palpitation ect. sold at Z. T. Balzly's Drug Store.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever or pneumonia, Hood's Sarsaparilla will give strength to the system, and expel all poison from the blood.

Have you seen the five mile horse blanket? It is a very new one. If you have a horse you need it.

It's a delight to wash your face with Pills they make every body well and happy.

Effects of Modern Life.

Eminent authorities unanimously agree that the high pressure method of modern life are rapidly making us a race of helpless invalids—subject to all manner of nervous afflictions, headache, insanity, dizziness, neuralgia, backache, hysteria, nervous troubles of the heart, stomach, kidneys, brain, etc. Ladies and gentlemen who read this liberally, or who are compelled to keep late hours, do much mental or physical work, worry or fret about business or domestic troubles, should remember that no other remedy in the world will so rapidly cure these diseases, as Dr. Miles' great discovery, the Restorative Nervine. It contains no opium or morphia. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Balzly's Drug Store.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, M. D., F. R. C. P., "Pregnancy is a fruitful cause of Bright's disease. The relative proportion of cases between the ages of 20 and 45, are 80 women to every 100 men, while after this period the mortality falls to 59 women to every 100 men. Women during pregnancy are especially liable to contract kidney disease, which if neglected will terminate in Bright's Disease. Keep the kidneys active, and maintain a healthy flow of urine by the frequent use of Warner's Safe Cure, during the period of pregnancy. It will keep the kidneys healthy and active."

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ASCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTRAE COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

NEVERSLIP HORSE SHOES.

With Removable Steel Centered and Self-sharpening Calks.

JOS. SCHRADER, AGT.

Five winters' experience in shoeing horses with the "Never-slips." Hand-made shoes, either steel or iron and bar shoes fitted with Never-slip calks. Call and get your horses shod with the cheapest and best winter shoe the world ever knew. Extra calks and Wrenches for sale. Shop on Erie Street, North of Postoffice, Massillon, O.

C. F. VON KANEL, JEWELRY.

Has the most complete line of Watches, Clocks, Diamonds,

Opera Glasses, Gold Canes, Gold Pens, Silver-ware, Musical instruments etc. in the city for the holidays. Call and see our stock and prices before buying.

NO. 5 WEST MAIN ST., MASSILLON, O.

A Fine Line of Holiday Books, Pictures, Cards, and a large variety of Christmas Goods at The Independent Co.

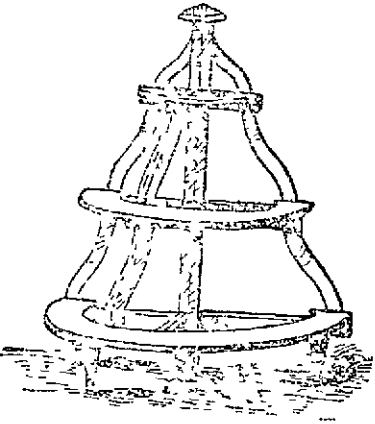
ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

SUBJECTS PERTAINING TO HORTICULTURE CONSIDERED.

A Folding Plant Stand Which Is Very Useful for Winter-Flowering Plants—Temperature and Other Matters to Be Considered—Saucers to Protect the Carpet.

For winter-flowering plants, which must be kept in the rooms of a dwelling, a very convenient contrivance is the folding plant stand, as shown in the cut, which is taken from a design published in *Gardening for Pleasure*. It is hinged, so as to shut up like a camp-stool. The shelves fit in between the frames, resting at each end on narrow cleats, and can be taken out and laid away, or packed with the stand for easy transportation. Rollers can be attached to the feet so the stand can be moved about easily, but this is not in general desirable, as the stand is not heavy enough to remain stable by its own weight when on rollers, or to be difficult to lift from place to place.

Plants on this or similar stands may be provided with saucers to remove all chances of wetting the carpet, but it is not as a rule best to keep water in the saucers. It is better to water the earth from the top, giving barely water enough to pass to the bottom, and the best plan is to take the plants down from the stand when watering them, to some place where the water will do no damage. Let the water drain off thoroughly, pick off any dead leaves, and in replacing change the plants so that each side may get its fair share of the light. If the same side is kept always towards the light the plant is apt to grow distorted, leaning towards the side of the light.



A FOLDING PLANT STAND.

One great difficulty in "winter gardening" is the matter of temperature. If, for instance, bouvardias or begonias be in an average warmth of 45 degs. at night, they will barely live and will not flower or be healthy. On the other hand, if canellias or geraniums be subjected to an average of 65 degs. at night, by fire heat in winter, the flowers will generally drop prematurely. As a rule, more so called green house plants will endure a higher temperature than there are of hot house plants that will endure a low temperature; so when no distinction can be made, the higher temperature should be maintained.

Apple Maggot and Potato Rot.

A bulletin from the Maine agricultural experiment station relative to the apple maggot gives the following directions: Thoroughly and promptly destroy all refuse from infested fruit, apple pomace, waste about the house, etc.

Promptly destroy windfall apples and infested fruit. Destruction should be immediate after the first of August, and nothing short of deep burying, burning or feeding to swine or cattle will be effective. These precautions should be universally adopted.

The sale or importation of infested fruit should be prohibited. The same bulletin gives seven ways of preventing the potato rot which we reproduce for the readers of *The Farmer and Home*.

Burn the tops and leaves in the fall after the crop is gathered to destroy the winter spores contained in them.

Gather all the small potatoes, for if allowed to decay in the field the winter spores in them will start the disease the following summer.

Select seed for planting, if possible, from fields or localities exempt from the disease the previous season.

Rotate the potato crop, so the winter spores germinate the following spring and finding no food plants must perish.

Burn all decayed potatoes taken from the cellar or bins and other potato refuse; do not throw them on the compost heap, as the spores retain their vitality and are spread far and wide with the manure.

The winter spores do not germinate very early in the spring. The planting of early varieties that mature before the parasite can get a start has been recommended.

If cut seed is used the surface should be allowed to dry, for when placed in the ground the winter spores would find ready entrance to the tubers through the freshly cut surface.

A Fortune in Truffles.

A big fortune awaits any one who can successfully cultivate truffles, according to *The American Gardener*. There ought to be no more difficulty in this than mushrooms, but somehow no one has done it yet. A French gentleman named Kieffer has ventured on experiments. All he has done so far is to make them grow abundantly on spots where naturally they are found. In a wild state they grow wholly under ground, and dogs are trained to locate them by smell.

Bordeaux Mixture for Potato Rot.

Attention has been called to the experiment of using the Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of potato rot. The Ohio experiment station has been trying a series of similar experiments and found the difference per acre in favor of the above treatment was 62.2 bushels. Tubers thus treated were always free from scab. By adding London purple to the Bordeaux mixture it answers for the potato beetle as well as the rot. The Massachusetts Hatch experiment station also confirms these opinions.

CHRISTMAS IN NORWAY.

The Curious Mythological Story of the Norseman. (Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—From the old Norse mythology, rich in legend and saga, have been derived many of the customs with which the Christmas festival is observed, and among the Swedes and Norwegians in this country—veritable sons of Thor, as many of them seem to be in their rugged virility and massive strength—the Christmas tide is hardly less a celebration of the death of Baldur, the god of light, or the light of the world, than of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ.

They borrow the significance of the feast of the winter solstice, in other words, from a myth that in poetic sentiment shadows forth a meaning at least suggestive and typical of the story of the nativity, and in many of the Norwegian and Swedish homes in our own northwestern states the games and customs with which the holiday festival is enriched come directly from the customs of the Norsemen. In New York city this is hardly true. Like the citizens of other foreign origin, they have their distinctively national churches and societies, and in these associations the older customs are still preserved in a modified form, but there is less each year of the picturesque home life and nothern manners among them. I found less distinctive Scandinavian celebration last year than seems possible among so intelligent and earnest a people, and the most characteristic of all the festival, among them last Christmas, is the one in the little Scandinavian church in William street, South Brooklyn.

It seems a pity that this is so, for of the many poems of the world's religions that are founded on the dying of the year that of Baldur seems the quaintest and most beautiful. He was the son of Thor and of Frigg, and resembled Apollo in his attributes of light and beauty. When light and the warmth and brightness of the northern summer came to die on the eve of the shortest day in the year, Baldur was slain. He had been troubled by horrid dreams and premonitions of evil which he and the other gods failed to interpret, and Frigg, determined to protect him, if possible, exacted an oath from everything in earth and heaven and hell that they would none of them harm Baldur. Only from the mistletoe she did not exact the oath.

The A.A. Loki, who was the god of darkness and evil, and who hated Baldur, inquired about this, and Frigg told him what she had done. Only from the mistletoe had she taken no pledge, because it was, she said, so young and so little that it had not seemed worth while. Baldur, like Achilles, had been made invulnerable by his mother's tender care, and it came to be one of the favorite sports in the games of the gods for him to stand up and receive unarmored the assaults of all the weapons of the other asas, or gods. Loki traveled away to the south country, and gathering the mistletoe, he fashioned a spear whose head was made of the wood of the despised parasite. This he took with him to the winter festival of the gods, and when Baldur stood up, Loki asked Asa Hod, the blind god, why he did not cast a spear at the sun god. Hod replied that he could not, because he was blind, and Loki told him that he would direct the spear. He did so, Hod hurled it, and Baldur was slain.

Ever afterward, at the feast of the winter solstice, the mistletoe was among the Norsemen an emblem of the myth, and not merely a bit of meaningless decoration. When Christianity made its way northward, the priests among the Germans and Scandinavians forbade the introduction of the mistletoe into the churches, but the prohibition was not long effective, and today it is connected with Christmas games, though less among the Scandinavians than further south, where it grows most.

"But how should the commemoration of Baldur's death become blended with the celebration of Christmas?" I asked of a reputable Scand. who has studied the traditions of his own and other races long and earnestly.

"Because," he answered, "the two are one. I do not mean that Baldur and Christ are one, though some Christian writers have tried to show that Baldur was merely the northern heathen's dream of the Messiah. I mean that their death and birth are commemorated in these winter feasts which have been celebrated by all nations and all religions at about the time of the winter solstice. The Pines means the Keltic tree-skene, the Yule means the Yule-tide, the Jews the Maccabean feast, the Christians the Nativity, and the Norsemen the birth of their most important god. And the Druids was the oak or acorn, which led to the custom of bonfires and yule logs. Grimm traces these back to the Twelfth century in Germany. The Hindoo feast of Lakshmi is celebrated with charity to every human being. The Romans and Greeks loved their saturnalia by giving their slaves temporary freedom and license.

"Observe that these are all celebrated after the husbandman's labor for the year is closed and one year itself dies. The Rev. Dr. Jamieson, in his work on Jewish customs, says it is a vulgar opinion to hold that Christ was born on Dec. 25. The feast is held then, simply because it is the world's time for a feast. Among our own people King Hakon the Good, the foster son of King Ethelstan, of England, tried, in the tenth century, to abolish the sacrificial feasts with which we honored Baldur, and to substitute the Christmas celebration. He failed, and was compelled to take part in the old heathen rites himself, but he prevailed after he had passed away. There had been cattle, swine and horses sacrificed, and occasionally human lives, but this, of course, is no longer the custom."

FALES-CURTIS.

About Time.

Wiggins—Has Higgins settled down any?
Jiggins—Yes, I think he has by this time, he's been buried about three weeks—Epoch.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SUBJECTS SURE TO INTEREST FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

A Plea for More Good Mutton with Which to Supply a Large Demand—Farmers Have Neglected a Profitable Meat Industry by Breeding Entirely for Wool.

The opinion is very generally entertained that the sheep is the most stupid of our domestic animals. Shepherds, however, well know that some sheep possess plenty of sense, and that the sheep's memory is, as a rule, quite as good or better than that of any other farm animal.



HEAD OF A CHOICE SPRING LAMB.

While looking about the stock yards a month or so ago, The Rural New Yorker's artist came upon the lamb whose head is pictured here. It is certainly an intelligent head, and, according to the artist, ought to be an intelligent animal. He was engaged in a work that will, if carried out, bring profit to American farmers. In the words of Rural New Yorker, though he died for the cause, the flavor of his flesh may help to stimulate the demand for good American mutton to such a point that farmers will see their way clearer to meeting it. This was a "spring" lamb—a cross of a South-down and a common ewe. He was one of a choice lot from Virginia that brought first prices and gave such excellent satisfaction that the dealers want "more from the same place."

There is a demand in all our large markets for good mutton but it is impossible to supply this demand, for the reason that first class mutton cannot be obtained at anything like a reasonable price. The mutton that is sold in the markets does little besides ruining its own reputation. Parties who have eaten Canadian mutton wonder why such meat cannot be found here. The fact is that too many American farmers have utterly neglected the breeding of mutton sheep. They have bred entirely for wool, and the result is that they have well nigh ruined a very profitable meat industry. It is high time that steps were taken to stop this retrograde movement.

A Good Cow.

A good cow is flat ribbed just back of the shoulders and has well sprung ribs further back. She has broad, flat ribs and so far apart that one can lay two fingers between them. Her skin should be loose and flabby over the flank and her umbilical development should be firm and strong, with the veins of the belly very prominent. She should be broad between the eyes, should have a medium length, straight face and bright and prominent eyes. Besides, the poll or forehead should be long between the horns and the eye; the neck should be clean and thin and backbone strong, the pelvic arch high, the hams thin to give ample room for a large udder, and the tail should be long, slim or flat. She should have a long udder, extending well back and front—one that will be soft and flabby when milked out—and should have a three-toed, wedge-shaped form, the general tendency of weight being towards the udder, indicating power to produce milk.

A Story That Is Told.

It is told that in some parts of South Australia a contrivance to supplant the "decoy" wether in yarding sheep at the shearing shed has been adopted, and with apparent success. A large mirror is fixed at the end of the lane. The sheep, seeing themselves reflected in this, march straight up to it. The mirror has to be of strong plate glass, and even then it is questionable whether it would stand the biting of a pugilistic old ram. The idea seems very feasible and might prove effective in tracking sheep.

The Fattening of Swine.

Now is the time to commence pushing the pork hogs. After having the run of the pea field, chufas and potatoes, they ought to be fat enough for pork with very little or no corn at all. The fattening of hogs is a simple question of plenty of fattening food administered as often as three times a day, with proper shelter from cold and wet. A pound of food fed now will produce as much as a pound and a half will in January.—Dane Farmer.

Agicultural Briefs.

Intelligent feeding is as necessary for the hog as for any other animal. It will not thrive on anything and everything. Overfeeding the hens may be the cause of leg weakness, soft eggs, poor hatches and, as a rule, is often the cause of her becoming egg bound.

A writer on equine subjects gives what he says is an Arab wit: "Observe your horse when he is drinking out of a brook; if, in bringing down his head, he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities and all parts of his body are built symmetrically."

The whole secret of successful turkey raising is summed up by a California poultry man thus: Let the little ones alone; keep them shut up at night, keep them free from lice.

Authorities in such matters advise the marketing of comb honey while fresh, as it gains the best prices while in this condition.

Care of the Eyes.

Sit erect in your chair when reading, and as erect when writing as possible. If you bend downwards you not only gorge the eyes with blood, but the brain as well, and both suffer. The same rule should apply to the use of the microscope. Get one that will enable you to look at things horizontally, not always vertically.

Have a reading lamp for night use. N. B.—In reading the light should be on the book or paper and the eyes in the shade. If you have no reading lamp, turn your back to the light and you may read without danger to the eyes.

Hold the book at your focus; if that begins to get far away, get spectacles.

Avoid reading by the flickering light of the fire.

Avoid straining the eyes by reading in the gloaming.

Reading in bed is injurious as a rule. It must be admitted, however, that in cases of sleeplessness when the mind is inclined to ramble over a thousand thoughts a minute, reading tends the thoughts and conduces to sleep.

Do not read much in a railway carriage. I myself always do, however, carry a good reading lamp to hook on behind me. Thousands of people would travel by night rather than by day if the companies could only see their way to the exclusive use of the electric lamp.

Authors should have black ruled paper instead of blue, and should never strain the eyes by reading too fine types.

The bedroom blinds should be red or gray, and the head of the bed should be toward the window.

Those ladies who not only write, but sew, should not attempt the black seam by night.

When you come to an age that suggests the wearing of spectacles, let no false modesty prevent you from getting a pair. If you have only one eye, an eyeglass will do; otherwise it is folly.

Go to the wisest and best optician you know of, and state your wants and your case plainly, and be assured you will be properly fitted.

Remember that bad spectacles are most injurious to the eyes, and that good and well chosen ones are a decided luxury.

Get a pair for reading with, and if necessary a long distance pair for use out of doors.—Cassell's Magazine.

Fables from the Genu Arabic.

In the visions of the night Malek Ak Drawbar lay upon his bed, and saw all peoples of the earth hastening together, to be assigned to their future abiding places. As he looked off to the left he saw a vast multitude, whom no man might number, flocking by themselves, and at short intervals large crowds came from various directions to join themselves with this great throng. He noticed also that all these people regarded each other with strong but ill concealed suspicion. "And who are these," asked Malek Ak Drawbar, "who outnumber the sands of the seashore for multitude?" "Oh, those fellows!" replied his guide, "those are the men who discovered Artemus Ward and brought out Bill Nye." "And what will be done with them?" asked Malek. "Can't tell," replied his guide; "they're not all in yet; they'll be coming in along for the next century." And then Malek Ak Drawbar, remembering that he had once written to The Gleaner and Harbinger that he was the first man to find Mark Twain and develop the humor that was then latent in him, gave a cold shiver a foot long and awake. "It was a close squeak for me," he said, and he resolved that during the rest of his life he would tell the truth, so far as it was compatible with editorial writing on a reform paper.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

A Lamentous Princess in Paris.

The London leper has caused, I hear, quite a scare. I have no doubt that there has always been lots of leprosy in the world, but that we know nothing about it, because the doctors give it a fine Greek name. They do not translate all the new Greek names of disease into graphic English! If there were a descriptive name that we could understand for every malady along step would be taken towards curing them. What meaning, for instance, does the word eczema convey to the unlearned mind? Whenever I hear doctors giving evidence to a jury I feel as if they were talking in a foreign language which nobody but themselves can understand. It would, perhaps, startle the world to hear that the Prince of Wales' leper could find his match in a palace in this city, where there is a leper high and mighty from a heraldic standpoint. She is on kissing terms with our royalties. This illustrious person has been nearly twenty years attacked with the disease, which is kept in subjection by careful daily treatment. I never heard that she had given it to any one. There is, however, no doubt whatever as to the nature of her affection. They say that the primary cause of leprosy in her case was the consanguine marriage of her ancestors.—Paris Letter.

The Stone Elephant.

There is a stone elephant in Inyo county, California. The rock that has taken the form of an elephant is a dark gray granite that is about the color of the skin of an elephant. The first travelers in California, it is said, on catching sight of it, thought that they had found a petrified anastasia. A Puute Indian, on being asked if he had ever seen the "stone elephant," replied, "Yash, me see him many year ago. Long time Injun no sabe him, now see him all same in big show up Virginia City."—New York Tribune.

How He Worked It.

Oakland, Md., rejoices in the possession of a dusky citizen who cannot read, but that lack does not prevent him from poring over the newspapers and imagining that he is absorbing information through his finger ends. Not long ago some official had occasion to record his name, when the following colloquy ensued: "What is your name?" "George Newton Sandomire, sah." "How do you spell it?" "Spell it? Don't spell it at all, sah. I jist writes it right down."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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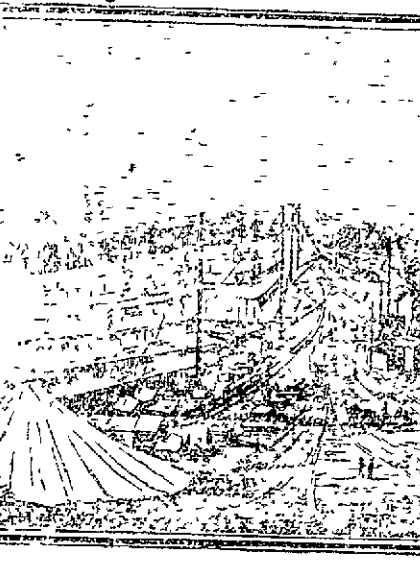
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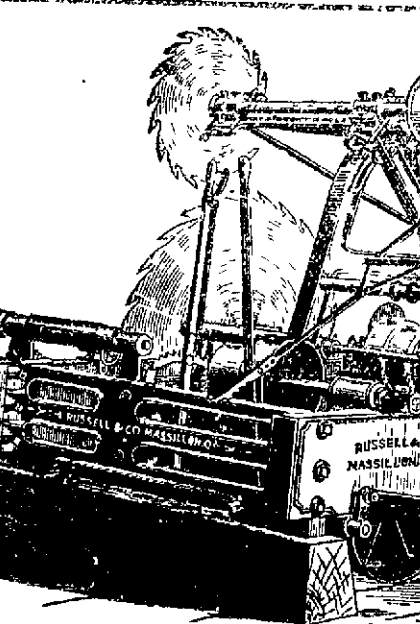
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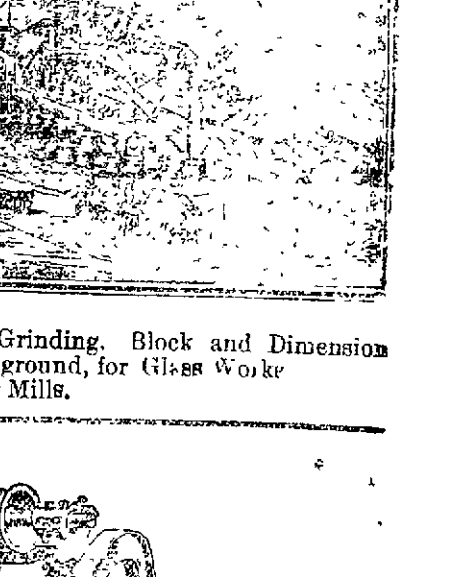
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DR. TALMAGE IN GREECE.

His Journey by Land and Sea
from Naples to Athens.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

Discomforts of Travel in Italy—A Great
Future for the Country—Fine Appear-
ance of the Military—The Secret of Per-
fect Health—Food and Sleep

(Copyright, 1890, by American Press Association.)
ATHENS, Nov. 19.—Since leaving Rome
our time, with the exception of two
days spent in Naples, has been almost
fully occupied in travel. I miss Ameri-
can comforts in this my pilgrimage, but
I am more than glad I understand it, all
the same, because I am receiving im-
pressions which will be of permanent
value to me. Of the imperial city I per-
haps said enough in a former letter. I
left it with reluctance, for although I
worked like a beaver while there, I ac-
complished but little in the way of do-
ing anything like justice to the notable
things, ancient, mediæval and modern,
with which I found myself surrounded.
The religious associations of the city
greatly impressed me, as appeared in
the last effusion you received from my
pen. Travel makes the liberal man.

I feel impelled to say something of the
political condition of Italy, as it struck
me after observations, circumscribed by
narrow limits, I know, but honestly
made, and, I believe, without prejudice.
Rome, the capital, the center of the na-
tional life, appeared to my view, as in-
deed it is and is likely so to be seen by
other eyes than mine, as the most re-
markable combination of the ancient,
the mediæval and the modern that can
be conceived. As I walked its dirty
streets—these are not as nasty as they
used to be, I am informed, but surely
they are bad enough yet—was im-
pressed strongly with this threefold
character of the city which will ever be
imperial. Perhaps I was not fanciful
in thinking that I read in the dig-
nified carriage of its best citizens
their consciousness of a great fu-
ture for the kingdom of which Rome
is the capital. The Italians please as
well as interest me beyond expression.
They are a sturdy and hardy looking
people, and I attach great importance to
this fact. The soldiers of the young na-
tion compare favorably in their manly
appearance with any military I have
seen. As I looked at them I saw much
to remind me of an old print dear to my
boyhood days, in which Roman legions
were represented advancing to the fight
in solid phalanx, as in commencement,
the soldiers of modern Italy resembled
strikingly, as I saw them, the legion as
a great artist had depicted it, with due re-
gard unquestionably to ancient authori-
ties. Italian soldiers, in short, look like
thoroughbred Romans. Nor was I less
favorably impressed with the inhabi-
tants as a whole, "barrin" some disad-
vantages and objectionable qualities with
which an old New Yorker cannot fail
to be acquainted. His educated class, I
feel convinced, will lead the Italian na-
tion into a great future. A people cap-
able of superior physical exploit, posses-
sing the orderly and practical genius of
old Rome, and this associated by long
familiarity and cultivation with religious
art and devotion, fired by grand historic
traditions, and feeling the inspiration of
renewed nationality—this, I think, de-
scribes the leading citizens of modern
Italy. Time will remove apparent in-
congruities and put an end to conflicts
which, in my judgment, are more ap-
parent than real. The pope has lost his
temporal power it is true, but the Italian
people are still greatly influenced, per-
haps not less on this account, by re-
ligious faith, which has no real con-
flict with the progressive spirit of mod-
ern civilization. Looking at the ruins
of the splendid civilization of ancient
Rome, and photographing on my mem-
ory, I hope with ineffaceable impression,
its miracles of sacred art, I still welcome
the sight of miles of new streets of the
modernest of modern houses, nor fear
that Nineteenth century progress will
impair the value of an ennobling pride
in a great history, and the softening and
gracious influences of religious art and
devotion. Our stay in Rome was all too
short and busy. Dr. Talmage was in-
defatigable while there, as everywhere
indeed, and that curiosity trunk of his,
as weighted with Roman specimens, is a
miracle of ponderosity and a godsend to
extracting officials.

Dr. Talmage's use of his time while in
Rome was a miracle of energy. But his
strenuousness is never long continued,
and this is why, I think, it is so effective
and original in its results. I may take
advantage of almost constant intimacy
with him in this trip to let the public
into the probable secret of his great
health and still promising vigor. The
man who has undertaken to write the
"Life of Christ" additional to exacting
pulpit and editorial duty is a great eater
and a great sleeper. He always eats the
best food he can get, but insists on its
being prepared in a plain, wholesome
manner. The doctor eats no gravies, no
pastry, no rich dishes, no fish. He pre-
fers steaks, chops, plain roast beef, po-
tatoes, bread and butter to anything else.
Then, soundly on the subject, he attrib-
uted his wonderful state of preserva-
tion and capacity for work to two things,
viz., the observance of unvarying regu-
larity in taking his meals and an abun-
dant amount of sleep. The custom in Italy is
to take coffee and rolls at 8, luncheon
at 12 and dinner at 7. This custom
is not observed by my clerical friend,
who prefers to make his own choice
of viands and to eat just when he
pleases. He is severely a non-con-
formist in these respects, and I feel
sure that when he is in America his
choice of a hotel is always of one kept
on the European plan. This is the order
of his dietary: He takes steak and coffee
at 8, a substantial dinner at half-past 12,
and a light supper at 6, thus giving the
books and waiters at houses where we
are considerable annoyance, as they

dislike to fill orders at odd times. I said
he was a great sleeper. Every noon,
immediately after dinner, he retires to
rest and sleeps a whole hour. He be-
lieves that we owe to nature a certain
amount of rest, and has carefully ascer-
tained how much he himself requires
for the maintenance of good health and
necessary strength. This he takes
whenever it can be done. If his
engagements are such as to render it
absolutely impossible for him
to enjoy his requisite amount of
sleep he makes a memorandum of how
much he has lost, and as soon as he gets
an opportunity, he pays this debt to na-
ture. "Sometimes," he said the other
night while explaining the secret of his
excellent health, "I find I owe myself a
whole week's sleep and then I shut my-
self up and take it. I have preached for
thirty years, and unless I have been
away from the city, I have never once
been absent from my church, except the
week we laid away my oldest boy, De-
Witt, and now, after more than three
decades of the hardest kind of work, I
feel that my best years are yet to come."

However numerous and pressing his
engagements, Dr. Talmage rests at least
thirty minutes after every meal, when
he feels ready for any amount of work.
He says he can accomplish twice as
much by the exercise of that simple pre-
caution as he could without regarding it.
And he certainly does stand the
most trying wear and tear better than
most men do the ordinary routine of a
quiet and uneventful life.

Our journey from Rome to Naples was
of about six hours' duration, and under-
taken after only five hours' sleep. I
must say that my most sanguine im-
pressions of Italy and matters Italian do
not reconcile me to the discomforts and
annoyances of railroad travel in that
sunny land. Virtue was rewarded, how-
ever, and patient continuance in the
train did at length bring us to the city
guilty of the proud boast: "See Naples
and die." While I cheerfully recognize
the beauty of the modern streets of that
populous town, I feel obliged to say that
these streets resemble those of the same
class everywhere else so much, that, be-
yond mentioning them, nothing need
be said about them. It is in old
Naples that one sees monumentally
tall, quaintly built houses, lava pave-
ments, antique churches, and shady,
inconvenient narrowness of way: this is
tolerable, but oh! the omnipresent dirt
and the indescribable, all pervading
stench! What a gay and motley popu-
lation, and no city could have more
varied and discordant noises! The cos-
tumes worn by the people, I need not
say particularly by the women, are bright
and striking and wonderfully diverse.
I cannot describe the combination of
sounds—laughter, song, stringed music,
clinking hoots of asses and mules, gay
converse, chattering and screaming by
sellers of multifarious wares. Naples is
a delightful reminiscence to me, at a safe
distance from its sights of filth and
squalor, its odious odors and—well, one
element in its teeming population is the
most hated of all forms of life by the
good housewife. LOUIS KLORSCH.

A Best Girl Indeed.
"I've got onto a great scheme," an-
nounced a young and irrepressible man
who affords me some amusement by his
antics at times. "You see," he con-
tinued, "my girl and I go out a good
deal in the evenings, and it nearly al-
ways happens that we strike a crowded
car. She's a real sensible girl, and falls
into my way of looking at things with
the easiest grace in the world. Well,
when we get on the crowded car, of
course some polite fellow gets up and
gives her his seat. I stand there for a
block or two, and then she slyly gets up
and I take her seat myself. She then
slides up near the door, where there are
a lot of people who haven't seen the ex-
change, and in a very few minutes she
has another seat, without asking for it
either. She's a pretty girl, you know,
and almost any fellow would be glad to
accommodate her. In this way we can
ride the three miles down town to the
theatre without jarring our young
frames. It's a great way to save shoe
leather and knee grease. Try it your-
self some time."—Chicago Journal

Wounded Buffalo.
The artillery men who, though mor-
tally wounded, pulls himself together,
points his piece at the charging foe, fires
it and falls dead, is eulogized as a hero.
Why not pronounce a similar eulogy on
the wounded buffalo, of which the Afri-
can explorer, Joseph Thomson, writes in
Scribner's Magazine?

Mr. Thomson had brought down a
buffalo, and, thinking it helpless, walked
toward it to make sure of his spoil. He
had almost reached the animal before it
seemed to be aware of his presence.
Then, with a grunt of vengeance, it rose
to its feet.

The hunter fled, presenting his rear to
the beast's onslaught. In a few seconds
the buffalo's horn caught him on the hip,
penetrated several inches, just grazing
the femoral artery, and sent him whirling
over his pursuer's head.

His fall broke two ribs and stunned
him, though he knew that the bullet had
approached near enough to maim him off.
A number of seconds passed,
he revived, opened his eyes, saw the
beast lying dead beside him, and then,
fainted away from loss of blood.

An Italian Riddle.

In the Italian "Bierde" there is a riddle
that is amusing. In this case the suitor
puts the riddle, and the queen's daugh-
ter cannot guess it. The youth has a
dog named Bierde who gets poisoned
and from that accident follows a train
of accidents, which are summed up in
this riddle:

"Bierde dead has killed three.
"And three have killed seven.
"I threw where I saw, and reached
where I did not expect to.
"I have eaten that which was born
and that which was not born.
"It was cooked with words.
"Two do not enter if there are not
three, but the hard passes over the soft."
—Marcus Lane in Chicago Globe.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

BALL CRANKS ALARMED.

A Bad Result, It Is Thought, Will Em-
anate from the Brotherhood Revolt—
No Way Now of Checking Crooked Play
—The League's Dignified Position.

Appearances indicate, says the Chi-
cago Herald, that the preliminary
skirmish in the base-ball battle is about
over, and that the brotherhood and
league have arranged their lines for a
long-drawn and desperate encounter. It
is to be a duel to the death. At present
the league has the vantage ground. It
is battling for the preservation of the
National agreement—the only obstacle
to crooked ball playing. The American
Association must fall. Its backbone is
gone, and now forms a part of the
league. The remainder of this once
grand institution will be divided be-
tween the league and the brotherhood.
The latter organization will probably
swallow the major portion of it.

While the agents of the brotherhood
have been the busiest kind of mortals
the league has practically done little.
In spite of what has been telegraphed
abroad the New York parties have done
absolutely nothing. Mr. Day has not
signed a single man. His places faith in
his ability to enjoin the revolting play-
ers. If he finds that the courts will not
intercede in his behalf Mr. Day will
move ahead and secure such players as
he has arranged to obtain. A splendid
aggregation of young and very promis-
ing ball-tossers can be gathered together
in a very few days. There is some talk
of transferring the bulk of the Indian-
apolis players to New York should Cap-
tain Ewing and his men be successful in
playing in Gotham. President Spalding
says there will be ten clubs in the league
next season or else he will lose his
guess. He thinks that Washington and
Indianapolis will stay in the league,
and the talk about transferring Indian-
apolis to New York is all bosh. Brook-
lyn and Cincinnati have suddenly
changed around and become enthusiastic
league cities. Mr. Stern, the president
of the Cincinnati club, says he will spend
\$25,000 in addition to his regular salary
list. He has now got nine of his best men
signed and looking around for more
good material. Brooklyn will carry a
pay-roll of \$45,000. Catcher Tom Daly
will alone receive \$5,000 for his services.
There are prospects of a lively scrap
between Tom and Baldwin on account
of his signing with Brooklyn. Baldwin
wanted Tom to support him this season.
As regards the Baltimore-Washington
deal the situation is just this: The clubs
have practically consolidated and the
combination will play in Washington so
long as the patronage will admit. In
the event of the public failing to sup-
port the amalgamated clubs they will be
transferred to Baltimore, where they are
assured of support in spite of the 25 and
50 cent tariff.

Both the league and brotherhood will
have strong teams in Chicago next
season. Anson has but little more than
half completed his work. The men
who will play under league colors so
far obtained are: Anson, first base;
Howard Earl, second base; Cooney,
short-stop; Tom Burns, third base;
Walter Wilmot, left field; Hutchinson
and Sullivan, pitchers; Nagle, Chuck
Laurer and Klitridge, catchers. The
personnel of the brotherhood team will
be about as follows: Comiskey, first
base; Pfeiffer, second base; Williamson,
short-stop; Latham, third base; Van
Haltren, Duffy and Ryan in the out-
field; Baldwin, Dwyer, Tener and Gum-
bart, pitchers; Flint, Darling and Far-
rell, catchers. Bastian will be used as
an emergency infielder. The question
has arisen among ball cranks as to
which is the better captain, Anson or
Comiskey. Both men have great re-
cords. Anson has a record of five
championships and Comiskey four. But
it is to be remembered that Comiskey is
a kid when compared with Anson. The
"old man" has done remarkably well in
pulling a new team together.

When the smoke of the preliminary
skirmish has cleared away it is very
likely that a good many reports, par-
ticularly about the signing of players,
will appear unfounded, and it is a
mooted question in the minds of many
conservative people whether or no this
conflict will not have a derogatory ef-
fect on the national game. It will be
a question of the survival of the fittest.
The league certainly has thus far taken
a very dignified position. It is prepared
for a long siege. In the establishment
of a rival organization the best interests
of base-ball must suffer. Except as far
as the league is concerned there will be
no court of appeals to decide questions
of crooked ball-playing and disqualify
the participants. Harmony between
the two institutions, even on this all-
absorbing matter, is, it would seem,
impossible, and therefore it is only a
matter of time before rascality will be
unveiled.

NINE GOOD MEN.

That's What Anson Calls the Players So
Far Signed for Next Season.

"They are nine good men and true,
sure enough," said Captain Adrian C.
Anson, in speaking of the men signed
up to date for the Chicago League Club
of 1890. "And if they don't turn out
world-beaters the old man's judgment is
no good."

"Now, there's Nagle, for instance; he
comes to us from Omaha with a record
all wool and several yards wide. As a
catcher he has no superior in the West-
ern league and the people out there
were dead stuck on him. He is an ex-
cellent thrower, a clever base-runner,
and he ambles along with a batting av-
erage around the .800 mark."

"Next comes Klitridge, who hails
from Quincy, where he was considered a
jewel as a backstop and base-runner.
He is a man who can catch day in and
day out without any apparent weaken-
ing. This fact was demonstrated last
season, when he stood behind the bat
for over eighty games. He is a fair bat-
ter."

"And then there's Cooney, who also
comes from Omaha. May be he isn't a
baby! He can play almost any position
on a ball-field, and last season he cov-
ered third, short, catch and all the out-

field positions in brilliant style. As a
base-runner he is the equal of Duffy,
and as a batter he has an average of
.305. Where will I play him? In the
infield most likely, but at just what
point I can not say."

"Earle, our new second-baseman, is a
strapping big fellow; stands six feet
two inches, and he's built in propor-
tion. Last year at Milwaukee he made
a great record, both for his field play
and his batting. In fact, he led the
league in hitting, with an average of al-
most .400. He is pretty clever on the
bases, too, for a big man, and his only
fault is that he is a trifle awkward."

"Lauer hails from the East End Ath-
letics, the crack semi-professional club
of Pittsburgh, where he also played a
few games with the National League
team. He is a great catcher and a pret-
ty good general ball-player."

"Sullivan is an amateur pitcher of
great promise, who hails from South
Boston. He played a few games with
Washington, was released, and immedi-
ately signed by me for Chicago. He has
some clever curves, good speed, and in
his style reminds one of John Clarkson."

"Wilmot every body knows. He's
one of the greatest fielders in the busi-
ness, bar none. Anson is also pretty
well known, and the same may be said
of Hutchinson and Burns. Now, taken
all in all, isn't that a pretty fine aggre-
gation of talent? And by the time the
old man gets the boys back from Hot
Springs you can bet they'll be all in con-
dition to play ball for a man's life.
When do we leave for the Springs? Oh,
about March 1, to remain from three to
six weeks."

THE LEAGUE'S POLICY.

President Young Outlines the League's
Plan for a Legal Campaign.

President Young, of the National
League, the other day in an interview
stated that in his opinion the league's
position is now stronger than it has
been at any time since the brotherhood
bugaboo was sprung upon the public. Its
strength lies chiefly in the thorough or-
ganization of the league, the perfect
understanding between the league
clubs and the general unanimity of
sentiment among their people as to the
policy to be pursued in meeting all as-
saults from the outside. The league
will now, he said, follow the even
tenor of its way, sign all the young
players of ability that can be found, and
in protecting their contractual rights
they will assist each other in prosecut-
ing those who have violated their obli-
gations to the league. When asked
what special course the league intended
to pursue relative to the much-talked-
about lawsuits Mr. Young said:

"As soon as we receive definite infor-
mation that the league players have en-
tered into contracts in violation or abra-
gation of our contracts we will bring
suit to enjoin them from playing with
outsiders and to enjoin outsiders from
securing their services. You will re-
member that at the recent meeting of
the league Messrs. Rogers, Byrne and
Day were appointed a sort of 'fighting
committee,' for the purpose of carrying
out this special phase of the league
policy. We are thoroughly well fortified
in our position, viewed from a legal stand-
point. Our action has not been taken in a
hit or miss fashion. Indeed, we have
been particularly careful in arranging
our programme and have pursued our
course in conformity with the advice of
the most eminent legal counsel obtain-
able. We have made no false steps in
the past, and we do not propose to make
any in the future. I have referred to
our proposed action when we receive in-
formation to the effect that certain of
our players have signed other contracts.
I refer to official information, for we al-
ready have plenty of hearsay testimony
on this point. I suppose such official
information will come to us in the shape
of affidavits from the officials of the
clubs whose contracts have been vio-
lated. Upon receipt of such infor-
mation we will take prompt action."

INDIANAPOLIS CLUB.

It Will Sell Its Choice Players and Join
the Inter-State League.

It is stated on the most trustworthy
authority that the directors of the In-
dianapolis club has made formal ap-
plication for admission to the Inter-State
League. This was foreshadowed in the
Chicago Times a few days ago, when it
was rumored that the Hoosier capitalists
had tired of sustaining a losing club in
the National League and were deter-
mined to sell their players and fran-
chise to the highest bidder. The New
York management has made a bid for
the entire outfit, and will probably se-
cure it. So far nine players have been
signed by the Indianapolis club, includ-
ing Glasscock, Denny, Boyle, Rustie and
Buckley. With these men on the roll
and the association ranks to draw upon
the New Yorks would stand a pret-
ty fair chance of getting a team fully as
strong as the one that won the pennants
of '88 and '89.

That the Indianapolis management
deny that any dicker has been made
looking to the sale of its players is but
natural, in view of the fact that such a
transfer can not be made until the next
meeting of the league in January. It
is pretty certain, however, that the
league will only have eight clubs to pit
against the brotherhood next season,
and that Indianapolis and Washington
will not be among the number. The
Hoosier capital is a good ball town, but
has never been a winner in the league,
and President Brush has, on more than
one occasion, stated that he thought a
minor league team would do better in
Indianapolis than a league team. Of
course all the league officials spoken to
yesterday pooh-poohed the idea of the
Indianapolis' selling out, but neverthe-
less a sell-out is on the carpet.

Manager Harrington, of the Evans-
ville (Ind.) club, was about the only
one disposed to credit the story. He
stated that he had heard that the Hoos-
iers intended to enter the Inter-State
League, and it would not surprise him if
application for membership had already
been made.

Frank Slavin, the Australian white
champion, received \$7,500 for his twelve
nights' engagement at the Royal
Aquarium in London.

Xmas
Presents.

What more appropriate
than a handsome dress
for mother, or sister, or wife?

BLACK SILK.

A few months ago Raw Silk
cost 15 per cent. more
than it costs now.

Our silks were bought
before the rise.

The prices are lower
than prices can possibly
be in a stock bought since.

Over 200 grades
to select from

in plain and fancy

Black Silks—all the
staple weaves

and many new ones.

Everything in
Colored Silks

for evening wear or fancy work,
at lowest prices.

Send for Samples.

Holiday Dress Patterns,
Good, warm and wearable

Plaids, Stripes Checks,
Tricots and Cashmeres, at

\$2.50 a pattern,
up to the finest Paris Robes.

Inquire of our
Mail Order Department.

Ladies' and Gent's
Handkerchiefs

by thousand dozens.

Special Holiday Boxes.

Ladies' and Gent's
Gloves and Furnishings.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
609-621 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Everything will be sent by mail, express or
freight to any address, and satisfaction is always
guaranteed.

KIRK'S
AMERICAN
FAMILY
SOAP

Consisting of a fine selection of
COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY

with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks
Paints, Glass, etc.

THE INDEPENDENT LAMP.

THIS LAMP IS GIVEN TO

Subscribers of The Independent

FOR \$1.70.

We would have it under-
stood that this lamp is not
advertised as an article for
sale. \$1.70 will not buy it.
It is worth double that
amount and cannot be
bought for anything near
that price anywhere. It is
offered as a premium to gain
NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
and as a bonus to our
FAITHFUL OLD ONES.

It stands about 18 inches
high and presents a very
handsome appearance. The
vase is porcelain with heavy
bronze base. The oil tank
is made of a single piece of
copper, pressed into form
without seams, so that oil
cannot escape and can be
lifted out of the vase for
convenience of cleaning and
filling.

The burner is a patent
No. 2 duplex, giving two
large brilliant flames, and is
so constructed as to make
combustion as nearly perfect
as possible, giving the ut-
most light from the oil con-
sumed. It is not liable to get out of order. The shade is porcelain, made
to match the vase, supported by a handsome brass tripod. The decora-
tions in colors, painted by hand, are very artistic, and on the whole is such
a lamp as would be an ornament to any parlor.

The only CONDITION upon which we sell the lamp at this price is that
the purchaser must be a subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT. Non-subscribers
can enclose one dollar and THE INDEPENDENT will be mailed for one year,
and thus become eligible to this offer.

Lamps will be carefully packed and sent by express.

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a lamp as would be an ornament to any parlor.

THAT DOUBLE MARRIAGE

A VERY UNSENTIMENTAL ENOCH ARDEN.

Who Says "There are Just as Good Fish in the Sea" and Announces That His Rock is in It. He Magnanimously Gives Up His Claim to a Long Land.

The reporter who first gave to the world the story of Mrs. Valentine Kefauver and her first husband, and just red to her like another Enoch Arden, is inclined to think that Mr. John Preece, the Enoch Arden of that passing strange case, has written for the sake of writing. The writer, however, to the Preece-Kefauver interview, and the story as published in this respect is a fiction. Mr. Preece in fact, has a mind as sound as a bell, and has written a sort of explanatory article, and here it is, straight and to the point, and without the usual collisions as would clog the mind of the reader.

Mr. Preece—In looking over the columns of your valuable paper a week or two ago I came across a piece entitled "A Double Marriage, or a Romance in Real Life." Now Mr. Editor in the story of Mrs. Valentine Kefauver and her two husbands, in which I, myself, is one of the characters, I must give you readers to understand that one good morning in enough for an Englishman all day. Now Mr. Editor I did not wish to take up this case at all, but being an Englishman myself I am compelled to state that what would stand in his way if he was put into the test, and by the reading of THE INDEPENDENT a good many of the people of Massillon and its surrounding neighborhood are so easily misled by your news rather, when he said I had just arrived to claim my wife, which I beg leave to say is not true. Now Mr. Editor I would have your readers to understand that I did not come to Youngstown Hill with the intention of causing any dark cloud to arise between Mr. Kefauver and his wife whatever. A year ago I came to this country, and having a desire to see the two boys I asked if it was agreeable to all the family for me to come and see them, and I was given to understand that I was quite welcome to come at any time, and when it was convenient to myself I came here and saw the two boys which Mrs. Kefauver brought to this country, along with her parents, and not to her parents as stated in your paper, and the rest of the family, and three months ago I came here to see them, and the grounds that raised them, to whom honor is due.

I am happy to say that when I arrived here I was received by all the family as a son, and the boys and I am now staying with Mrs. Kefauver's parents, and I guess I will as long as I choose to. Now, I do not wish to hold anything over Mr. and Mrs. Kefauver's heads. I have met them at different times since I have been here, and at all times I have treated them with civility and respect, just the same as the rest of the family, and nothing more, and I have been treated the same by Mr. and Mrs. Kefauver. I hope that Mr. Kefauver will see in heart content that I do not want his wife nor his family. Neither have I given Mrs. Kefauver any encouragement to leave her husband and family, and when I want a wife I can have one without having another man's wife and five children. I have heard them say there are just as good fish in the sea as ever have been caught. So I tell you I will bat up again and see if I cannot catch one without five little ones. Now if Mr. and Mrs. Kefauver will make themselves contented with their lot in life I am quite content with mine.

Now, Mr. Editor, there are a few more points I wish to draw your attention to. That is where you say that Preece wants to take the wife of Kefauver back to England, but the five children must remain behind. Now I beg leave to deny that statement, and whoever the news-gatherer may be, he or she, is a non-truth teller.

Also where you say that a long conference took place and no conclusion arrived at. I beg leave to tell your readers that the conclusion was arrived at long ago. I would say to Mr. Kefauver rest your heart contented and be a more sober, staid man in the future, than what you have been in the past and gain for yourself a promotion in society, are the well-wishes of John Preece.

JOHN PREECE.

TO SAVE MONEY.

A Plan Worth Following in Stark.

The sale of the minor supplies to county officials has gotten to be quite an art, in which the skill of the salesman, with his little trinkets such as gold pens and other fascinating novelties, has more to do than the price of goods. There is no doubt that money could be saved by getting bids on such necessities. The Carroll Chronicle says:

"The commissioners of Carroll county have become satisfied that the stationery, blank books, and legal blanks, used by the county officers, cost too much, and they have passed a resolution in the nature of 'putting on the brakes.' The most of this money goes to foreign houses in Cleveland, Dayton, Columbus and Springfield. The commissioners have resolved to accept bids for the same, commencing in March next, and will enter into contract with the low bidder. The move is very unpopular with county officers, but if the commissioners stick to it they will have the plaudits of the people. They ought to try it at least for a year, if they lose money."

COLD WAVES

Are predicted with reliable accuracy, and people liable to the pains and aches of rheumatism dread every change to damp or stormy weather. Although Hood's Sarsaparilla is not claimed to be a positive specific for rheumatism, this remarkable cure has effected show that it may be taken for this complaint with reasonable certainty of benefit. Its action in neutralizing the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of rheumatism, constitutes the secret of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you suffer from rheumatism, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial; it will do you good.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

SUIT WITHDRAWN.

THE SHEPLEY-OBERLIN DAMAGE CASE.

Quietly Adjusted in Mr. Warwick's Private Office in a Manner Deemed Advisable on Both Sides.

The politico-personal damage suit for \$5,000, in which Postmaster Felix R. Shepley appeared as plaintiff, and William J. Oberlin defendant, the objectionable litigation being that the defendant had asserted that the post-office was being used improperly, has been withdrawn and will not, therefore, come before the court to which it was assigned for hearing on Tuesday.

Through the offices of Mr. John G. Warwick, the matter was compromised, the defendant agreeing to settle all costs, including attorneys' fees, and also writing a statement, that is satisfactory to both parties and is in the possession of Mr. Warwick. This conclusion was reached on Saturday evening after a lengthy interview, and the adjustment, though unexpected, will be generally welcomed on many accounts.

The trial of the case would have involved the appearance on the stand of a number of witnesses, and would have been full of unpleasantness aside from the main issue. Mr. Shepley was not present at the Saturday night interview, but was represented by Attorney Eugene Willson. Mr. Oberlin was on hand in person, with his counsel, Judge William R. Day.

About Those Safety Gates.

Chief Engineer W. B. Haddon, of the C. & W. road was in town last night, and casually mentioned that the safety gates had been ordered and that the contract called for their delivery here on the 20th. Towers will command a view of the street and tracks, both at Tremont and Main streets, and from them the gates will be operated. Since the action of the council, the railroad management has been commendably prompt.

Newman.

Our postoffice is undergoing a thorough renovation.

Our mines are doing very little work at present.

The K. of P. banquet at North Lawrence Christmas eve promises to be a grand affair. Newman will be well represented.

Suppo Coal Company failed to pay its men last Saturday after holding them at the mine until nearly 3 o'clock. This is something which very seldom occurs at any of our mines, and when it does occur it makes things exceedingly unpleasant.

What in the world can be the matter with the North Lawrence correspondent of the Fulton Signal? The following appeared in that issue of December 12: "The Newman correspondent to THE MINERS' INDEPENDENT, in last week's issue says: 'The members of the Minglewood band divided the proceeds of the late campaign, and then spent the most of it in the saloons.' This is certainly a mistake, for there are very few of them that spend their money in that way. Someone must have an 'axe to grind' with the boys. This is not using them right. We do not advocate drinking, but in justice to the boys, we don't see where the gentleman received his information from." Now if that noted correspondent had read our item relative to the above, and had the remotest conception of the English language, he could readily learn where we received our information from, for our comment was taken from THE INDEPENDENT's North Lawrence correspondence of the week previous. The Minglewood band is a musical organization that we have at all times taken a deep pride in its progress, and as we are personally acquainted with all the members and knowing them all to be miners, it gives us great pleasure to note their advancement, from a miner's standpoint. We can assure each and every member that we have no 'axe to grind' only to their benefit, and when the item referred to first appeared we were surprised and then thought it was not well founded, hence our turning it up, and we feel as glad as any one that the North Lawrence correspondent was mistaken, for to say the least it came in very good grace. Now Brother Covert we desire very much that you make the necessary explanation relative to our position in the above when you send in your next correspondence to the Signal, for we are as well pleased with the miners' band of North Lawrence as any one.

Elton.

F. D. Remond, an attorney of Massillon, was here Tuesday, on legal business.

M. F. McDowell and B. Jamison have purchased John McIntire's hardware store and good will. They will commence to invoice next week.

Misses Callie Jones and Ella Rare were stopping in Massillon on Tuesday.

F. E. Horbach is out in the "Hoover State" on business, this week, for the John Spindler estate.

Mr. W. P. Hatfield, temporarily located at Wayneburg, is home for a day or two on business.

Mr. E. A. Fret is at Wooster on business this week.

Mr. W. C. Cook was in Cleveland, on Monday, the 16th, to attend the Forty-first Ohio Local Club Association, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Nashville.

Jacob Buckwalter and wife took their 19-year-old daughter to Cleveland, on last Saturday, to have a tumor taken from her bowels. The operation was performed on Monday and in the afternoon she passed away into the great beyond. The tumor was a large one—weighing thirty pounds. The funeral was held on Wednesday, from the Menonite church. Anne Buckwalter was a good and kind girl. The parents have the sympathy of friends and neighbors of this vicinity.

Westbrook Id.

Whooping cough prevails.

The public schools will close Friday for a two weeks' vacation.

A very interesting teachers' institute was held at East Greenville on the 14th

inst. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p. m., with President Mayer in the chair. Miss Nettie Welty, of the German schools, read an interesting paper on "School Discipline." This was followed by a paper on "Incentives to Study" C. M. Smith followed with a paper on "Helps in Arithmetic." The Association then adjourned, to meet at 7 p. m.

Miss Emma Minnich is visiting friends at Cottage Grove, Summit county.

Mrs. Amelia Duerr, of Ontario, Richland county, Ohio, is visiting friends in this place.

Owing to the warm weather, work at the mines is poor.

Charles Culler has been appointed transient officer by the board of education, to enforce the compulsory education law which goes into effect January 1, 1890.

The first subject after adjournment was "Merits and Demerits of our Graded Course of Study." The discussion of this developed the fact that there were many good things in the course of study, and the only things against it were that there was no real head to the system; that there should be a township superintendent to enforce its provisions.

A. R. Hanna then read an interesting paper on "Progress of Our Schools." The papers read were followed by interesting discussions, participated in by the citizens as well as the teachers. The East Greenville orchestra furnished instrumental music for the evening session. The exercises were interspersed with some fine recitations by the pupils of the Greenville schools. The next meeting will be held at Stand's, Saturday, January 4th, at 2 p. m.

The following is the programme for the Tuscarawas township teachers' institute to be held at Stand's January 4th, 1890.

"Beginners in Arithmetic".....G. R. Snavely
"Important Dates in U. S. History".....A. B. Kittinger
Class recitation on subject "Case."
"Teaching Patriotic in School".....Wm. Smith
"School Government".....L. F. Stoner
"The School Term".....T. J. Brown
"Ship be Reduced to Eight Months".....O. E. Oberlin

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.
Money closed at 4 per cent., the lowest rate; highest, 6 per cent.
Exchange closed steady; posted rates, \$1.84 1/2 for gold, \$1.84 1/2 for 60 days and \$1.84 1/2 for demand.
Government bonds closed steady; currency, 98, 110 bid; 4s coupon, 127 bid; 4 1/2s bid, 119 1/2 bid.
Railroad bonds closed as follows: Union Pacific, 114 1/2 bid; do sinking funds, 115 bid; Centrals, 114 1/2 bid.
State bonds dull.

New York Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.
FLOUR—Closed dull but steady and unchanged; southern flour closed steady and unchanged.
RYE—Dull.
BARLEY—Nominal.
WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged.
CHIEF—E. Steady, and unchanged.
LARD—Steady and unchanged.
SUGAR—Raw unrefined, refined 1/2c lower; crushed and cut, 1/2c powdered, 1/2c granulated, 1/2c cubes, 7/8c.
COFFEE—Fair Rio, 14 1/2c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.
WHEAT—Firm; prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed steady.
CORN—Active and closed 1/2c higher.
OATS—Quiet and but little changed.
PROVISIONS—Were slow and fluctuations narrow except for year work.

Pittsburg Market.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.
BUTTER—Creamery, Elmer, 17 1/2c; Ohio do, 18 1/2c; fresh dairy packed, 25 1/2c; country rolls, 22 1/2c.
CHEESE—Cheddar, 11 1/2c; New York, 11 1/2c; imported Swiss, 23 1/2c.
EGGS—37 1/2c per dozen for strictly fresh.
POULTRY—Live turkeys, \$2.50 per pair; dressed, 80c; live ducks, 50c; live geese, 12 1/2c; live chickens, 10c; live geese, 12 1/2c; live turkeys, 10c; live ducks, 50c; live geese, 12 1/2c; live chickens, 10c.

Elton.

Miss Harold, of Wilton, is visiting her relatives in this place.

Tom Butler and family, who have been living on Mr. Robert Warwick's farm, moved to Welty's.

Mr. Louis Rider has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. John Harmon.

Mr. John Ewert attended the burial of his sister, Mrs. Ickes, Monday. She was taken from the Massillon vault to the Brookfield graveyard.

Mr. William Hodgson intends to move his family to North Lawrence, where he is at work.

Miss Jones has recovered her health sufficiently to make a little visit to her friends and relatives at Youngstown Hill.

Mrs. Ruth Beal is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Boughman.

Dr. M. L. Boughman was in town over Sunday.

Mr. Sammie Daughman is putting up a new building for the postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. Manns Harold spent Tuesday night in Massillon.

Mr. Sam McFarren has purchased a new engine.

John Shauk, of West Lebanon, was in town Sunday.

The wedding bells will ring for some of our young people this winter we prophesy.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hoffman, of Justus, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John McFarren.

Married, at the residence of the M. E. minister in Wooster, last Thursday, Miss Emma Pfau, of West Lebanon, and Mr. John Minger, of Elton. The latter is well and favorably known, and we wish the couple well.

Mrs. Mary McFarren has had another bad attack, and it is feared she cannot rally again. Her sister came from Indiana to stay with her.

Mr. Jake Hollinger and Miss Layman spent several days with their friends in Wooster and Massillon.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

Surg. Gen. Woodward, U. S. Army, says of the results of chronic malarial poisoning: "Disorder of the kidneys frequently complicates the condition under consideration. Scanty, more or less albuminous urine is often observed, and those cases not infrequently terminate in chronic Bright's Disease, with confirmed albuminuria, oedema or general anasarca." What at first is recognized as malaria is subsequently found to be Bright's Disease, which Warner's Safe Cure cures.

Tax Paid.

There is probably few who realize the enormous amount of money annually paid into the U. S. Treasury on both Imported and Domestic liquors. Are you aware that Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., is a large contributor to that fund? Are you posted as to who does one of the largest businesses in the liquor line? If not, let us tell you that Max Klein leads them all—and why? Because he has long since succeeded in convincing the people that he furnishes value for value. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Fitch, Overholt, and Gibson at \$1.00 per quart or six quarts for \$5.00. His Silver Age that defies competition at \$1.50 each quart bottle. Wines at 50 cents per quart and upward. He ships in neatly packed boxes. Send for his price list and complete catalogue and do not hesitate to send your order to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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Dr. Salm will be at Hotel Conrad

Massillon, Jan. 9.



SAVED FROM DEATH BY DR. SALM. AN AWFUL CASE OF CATARRH.

In February last I began treatment with Dr. Salm, of the Germania Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary, of Columbus for catarrh and affection of the lungs. Before I went to him, I could hardly obtain a night's rest, caused by coughing and distressing feelings in chest, and choking sensation, I had a great deal of pain in the head, my complexion became sallow and I was greatly emaciated, always felt tired and had lost my energy. Now after five months treatment I am a different man, can do a good day's farm work. I have a good appetite, good color, my cough has almost entirely left me and never awakes me at night any more. In fact I am well satisfied with the result of treatment obtained from Dr. Salm.

J. H. HILL.
Newcomerstown, O., July 3, 1889.

RINGING IN THE HEAD, DEAFNESS, THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE, ALL CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED BY DR. SALM.

Nine months ago I began treatment with Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, for catarrh, ringing in the head, partial deafness, throat and chest trouble and general debility. I am now a new man, and with the exception of an occasional slight ringing in the ear, I am as hearty as any man. My catarrh has passed away, can hear very actively, have no more coughing or spitting, no more coughing or pain in the chest and head. I had been suffering for eight years, with all the miserable symptoms attending this disease, and now consider myself entirely cured.

ISRAEL SHAFER, Age 49.
New Cumberland, O., July 5, 1889.

Catarrh, Deafness and Noises in the Head Cured.

I have been treated by Dr. M. Salm's treatment now for five months for catarrh, deafness and ringing noises in my ears, and am now as sound as any one, have a good appetite, am getting stout, can hear as well as anybody, and am not troubled any more with the ringing in the head nor the catarrh. So people need not say any more that catarrh can't be cured. I have followed your directions, and as a result I am sound and well again, after years of suffering from this insidious trouble.

ALICE ALBRACHT.
New Cumberland, Tuscarawas County, O.

WEAK EYES MAKE STRONG AGAIN.

I have suffered with sore and weak eyes for almost a year. Could not get any relief until I called upon Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, who cured them entirely within three months.

J. F. KESTER.
Lykens, Crawford Co., O., June 25, '89.

WHAT DO YOU READ?

The Independent Company will furnish you with any newspaper or magazine in the world. On the following list large discounts are made upon publisher's prices.

Remit by postoffice order, express money or registered letter.

Publisher's Price.	Our Price.	Publisher's Price.	Our Price.
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Our Price.	Our Price.	Publisher's Price.	Our Price.
American Machinist.....\$2 35	5 00	Judge.....	4 50
American Agriculturist.....1 25	8 00	Little's Living Age.....	7 50
Atlantic Monthly.....3 50	3 00	Lippincott's Magazine.....	2 35
American Home Magazine.....1 40	4 00	London Illustrated News.....	3 50
Art Interchange, Regular.....\$12 75	5 00	Library Magazine.....	4 65
"Extra Plate Ed 3 75	5 00	Library Magazine, Renewals.....	5 00
Tubes 50 cents extra.	1 00	Leader, Cleveland.....	
Art Amateur.....3 50	2 00	Labor Tribune.....	1 90
Same, without Colored Plates.....2 25	5 00	Life.....	4 50
L'Art de la Mode.....3 25	2 00	Ledger, New York.....	1 90
Builder and Woodworker.....90	1 00	MISNER'S INDEPENDENT.....	
Brauer's Musical World.....1 25	3 50	Magazine of Art, Cassell's.....	3 10
Blade, Toledo.....95	1 00	National Tribune, Washington.....	
Blythe.....1 25	1 00	Ohio Farmer.....	95
Banner of Light.....2 75	1 50	Ohio Educational Monthly.....	
Banner of Light, Renewals.....2 85	1 50	Our Little Ones and the Nursery.....	1 35
Babylond.....50	1 00	Our Little Men and Women.....	95
Century Building.....3 75	5 00	Popular Science Monthly.....	4 50
Carpentry and Building.....90	3 00	Public Opinion.....	2 50
Catholic World.....	3 00	Public Opinion, Renewals.....	2 75
Christian Union.....2 75	2 00	Peterson's Magazine.....	1 75
Courier Journal, Louisville.....95	1 50	Phrenological Journal.....	1 35
Commercial Gaz. Cincinnati.....	2 00	Pansy.....	95
Constitution, Atlanta.....95	2 00	Pek's Sun.....	
Cosmopolitan.....2 00	2 50	Pilot, Boston.....	
Cosmopolitan, Renewals.....2 15	1 00	Power, Steam.....	90
Christian Herald.....1 25	5 00	Puck.....	4 50
Demorest's Monthly.....1 75	2 00	Rural New Yorker.....	1 90
Dress, Jenness Miller's.....2 25	3 00	St. Nicholas.....	2 75
Decorator and Furnisher.....3 75	3 00	Scientific American.....	2 75
Enquirer, Cincinnati.....	5 00	Scientific American Supplement.....	4 50
Forum.....4 50	7 00	Scienc. American & Supplement to our address.....	6 35
Free Press.....95	2 50	Scienc. Am. Builders' Ed'n.....	2 35
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.....2 75	4 00	Sanitarium, Renewals.....	4 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.....3 50	3 00	Saturday Night.....	2 50
Godey's Ladies' Book.....1 75	3 00	Scribner's Magazine.....	2 75
Good Housekeeping.....2 25	1 00	Scottish American Journal.....	
Golden Days.....2 75	1 00	Sun, New York.....	
Home Journal.....1 75	1 00	Tribune Weekly, N. Y.....	95
Home Maker.....85	2 00	Tribune Semi-Weekly, N. Y.....	1 90
Harpers Magazine.....3 50	1 00	Times, New York.....	
"Weekly.....3 50	1 00	Times, Philadelphia.....	
"Bazar.....3 50	1 00	Times, Chicago.....	
"Young People.....1 75	3 00	Truth Seeker.....	2 50
INDEPENDENT, DAILY.....	3 50	Truth Seeker, Renewals.....	2 75
"WEEKLY.....	1 00	Woman's World.....	3 10
Investigator, Boston.....2 60	2 40	Wide Awake.....	2 20
Investigator, Renewals.....3 00	1 75	Youth's Companion.....	1 50
Independent, N. Y.....2 75		Renewals.....	
Irish World.....2 25			
Iron Age.....4 95			